

XP
H947
v. 70
#2

PHYTOLOGIA

An international journal to expedite plant systematic, phytogeographical
and ecological publication

Vol.70

February 1991

No.2

CONTENTS

- G.L. NESOM, Taxonomy of *Isocoma* (Compositae: Astereae)69
- S.D. JONES & A.M. REZNICEK, *Carex bicknellii* "Bicknell's
Sedge," new in Texas and a key to species of section
Ovales115
- M.H. MACROBERTS & B.R. MACROBERTS, The distribution of
Sarracenia in Louisiana, with data on its abundance in the
western part of the state119
- B.L. TURNER, Recension of the *Asplundiantbus* group of
Eupatorium s.l126
- B.R. MACROBERTS & M.H. MACROBERTS, Floristics of three
bogs in western Louisiana135
- B.L. TURNER, Two new species of *Verbesina* (Asteraceae)
from Guerrero, México142

LIBRARY

APR 15 1991

NEW YORK
BOTANICAL GARDEN

Published by Michael J. Warnock
185 Westridge Drive Huntsville, Texas 77340 U.S.A.
PHYTOLOGIA is printed on acid free paper.

PHYTOLOGIA (ISSN 00319430) is published monthly by Michael J. Warnock, 185 Westridge Drive, Huntsville, TX 77340-8916. Second Class postage at Huntsville, TX. Copyright ©1990 by PHYTOLOGIA. Domestic individual subscription (6 issues): \$18.00. Domestic institutional subscription (6 issues): \$20.00. Foreign and/or airmail postage extra. Single copy sales: Current issue and back issues volume 67 to present, \$3.50; Back issues (previous to volume 67), \$3.00 (add \$.50 per copy postage and handling US [\$1.00 per copy foreign]). Back issue sales by volume: \$17.00 per volume 42-66 (not all available as complete volumes); \$21.00 per volume 67-present; add \$2.00 per volume postage US (\$4.00 per volume foreign). POSTMASTER: Send address changes to Phytologia, 185 Westridge Drive, Huntsville, TX 77340-8916.

TAXONOMY OF *ISOCOMA* (COMPOSITAE: ASTEREAE)

Guy L. Nesom

Department of Botany, University of Texas, Austin, Texas 78713 U.S.A.

ABSTRACT

The genus *Isocoma* comprises sixteen species, three of which include varietal taxa. Five previously undescribed species are recognized: *I. azteca* sp. nov., *I. felgeri* sp. nov., *I. humilis* sp. nov., *I. tehuacana* sp. nov., and *I. tomentosa* sp. nov.. The plants of the Pacific coast previously identified as *I. veneta* (Kunth) E. Greene are recognized as *I. menziesii* comb. nov., including one previously undescribed infraspecific taxon, var. *diabolica* var. nov., and others requiring new varietal combinations: var. *decumbens*, var. *sedoides*, var. *tridentata*, and var. *vernonioides*. Two new combinations are proposed within *I. acradenia* (E. Greene) E. Greene, var. *bracteosa* and var. *eremophila*, and one within *I. coronopifolia* (A. Gray) E. Greene, var. *pedicellata*. Lectotypes are designated for some of the taxa, and distribution maps and keys are provided for all of the currently recognized ones.

KEY WORDS: *Isocoma*, *Haplopappus*, Asteraceae, Astereae, México

Isocoma is a genus of sixteen species primarily endemic to northern México and the southwestern United States. The plants are small, usually glutinous shrubs with discoid heads usually in compact corymbs, goblet shaped corollas, achenes with a pappus of bristles, and a base chromosome number of $x = 6$. The genus was proposed originally by Nuttall, but the taxonomic structure of the group was provided primarily by E.L. Greene in two short discussions (1894, 1906). Hall (1907) originally treated these plants as *Isocoma* but later (1928), in the only previous study of the whole group, submerged it as a section of *Haplopappus*. Some authors of floras of regions in the western United States have maintained the nomenclature in *Haplopappus*, but others (e.g., Jepson 1925; Shinnars 1950; Correll & Johnston 1970; Turner 1972) have accepted *Isocoma* as a separate genus. The study presented here is adjunct to the preparation of a treatment of *Isocoma* for the forthcoming "Asteraceae of México" by Turner & Nesom, since all but four of the species occur in México.

Hall considered *Isocoma* to be most closely related to *Hazardia* (*Haplopappus* sect. *Hazardia*). Clark (1979), however, placed *Hazardia* closest to species of *Haplopappus* sect. *Polyphyllus* in South America as well as to some species of *Machaeranthera* and *Xylorhiza*. While he speculated that *Hazardia brickelliioides* (S.F. Blake) Clark, an anomalous element in the genus with $n = 6$ pairs of chromosomes, might represent a "distant link" to *Isocoma*, he summarized other opinions and affirmed that *Isocoma* is more closely related to other North American genera with a base chromosome number of $x = 6$. *Isocoma*, *Grindelia*, *Prionopsis*, *Xanthocephalum*, *Oliva*, *Stephanodoria*, and the "*Haplopappus phyllocephalus* DC. group" form a group of closely related taxa (the "*Xanthocephalum* group;" Nesom, *et al.*, submitted). Within this group of species, Hartman & Lane (1991) have documented the occurrence of natural hybrids between the widely divergent *I. veneta* (Kunth) E. Greene and *X. humile* Benth. On the basis of chromosome number, morphological similarity, and artificially produced hybrids, Jackson (1966) and Jackson & Dimas (1981) considered the *H. phyllocephalus* group to be a part of *Isocoma* (as *Haplopappus* sect. *Isocoma*); Hartman (see 1990 for summary and other references) has considered the *H. phyllocephalus* group to be a separate genus, although he has not formalized this view, and it is also excluded from *Isocoma* in the present treatment. Compared to *Isocoma*, the former species are annual herbs with much broader, campanulate heads in a loosely associated capitulescence and achenes with nonresinous nerves.

Shinners inexplicably transferred *Aster palmeri* A. Gray (= *Ericameria austrotexana* M.C. Johnston) to *Isocoma*, where it is conspicuously anomalous, but that species is now included in the genus *Xylothamia* (Nesom, *et al.* 1990). Diploids and tetraploids have been reported in three species of *Isocoma* (*I. acradenia* [E. Greene] E. Greene, *I. plurifolia* [Torr. & A. Gray] E. Greene, and *I. menziesii* [Hook. & Arn.] Nesom, see references below), but the taxonomic significance of this, if any, has yet to be clarified.

The variation patterns and the taxonomy of *Isocoma* are most complex along the Pacific coast. In *I. menziesii* of that area, there are numerous intergrading forms to which names have been applied, and a more intensive and field oriented study may ultimately provide a more precise taxonomy for these plants. Many of the habitats of *I. menziesii*, however, have been eliminated by human expansion. With regard to the Californian plants of *Isocoma*, Hall (1907) noted that "Endless forms ... might be described from the abundant material at hand, but they could be characterized only by various combinations of characters well known to be inconstant." He referred all of these "endless forms" to two variable taxa of a single species (var. *vernonioides* (Nutt.) Jepson and var. *acradenia* [E. Greene] Hall of *I. veneta*) but subsequently (1928) recognized each as a different species. Other students of the Californian plants have recognized a number of varieties in each of two species, here identified as *I. acradenia* and *I. menziesii*.

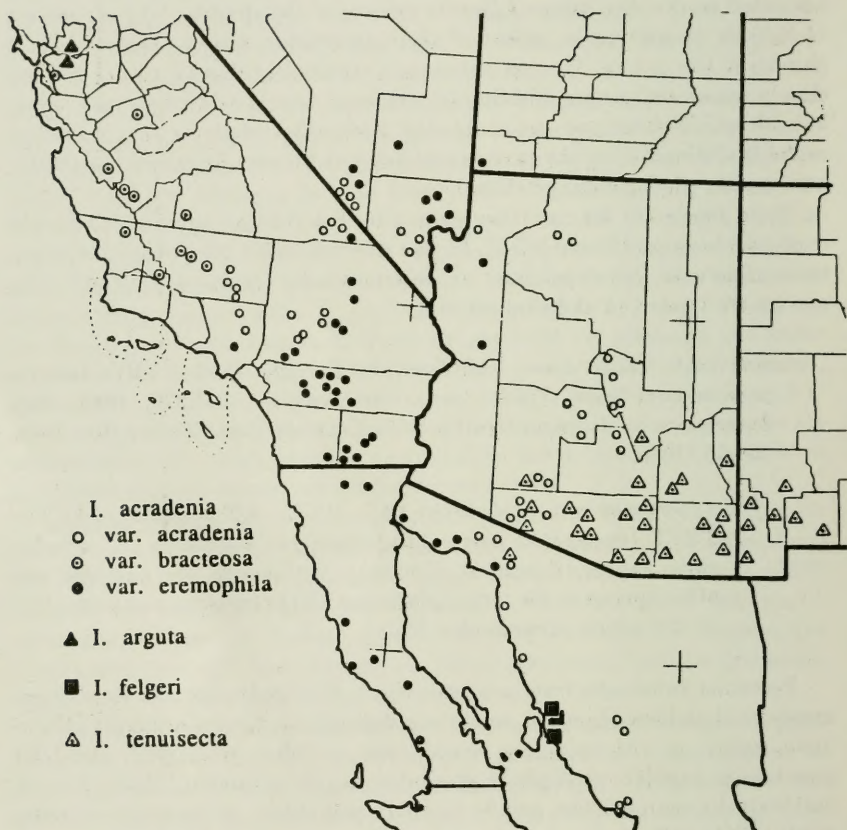
Most of the species of *Isocoma* have geographic ranges allopatric, or at least parapatric, with all others (i.e., only a single species is found in any given area), although correlated geological or topographic boundaries are difficult to discern (Maps 1-6). This is a remarkable phenomenon, the distribution maps giving the appearance of a closely fitted patchwork quilt. Exceptions to this are noted in the discussions following several of the species. The occurrence of hybrids at contiguous points of their geographic ranges are noted for a number of the species. In most instances it seems clear that species of *Isocoma* closely associated geographically also are most closely related to each other, but without further and more detailed study, the relatively few characters useful in distinguishing the taxa cannot support broader hypotheses regarding interspecific phylogenetic relationships.

Type specimens for new taxa named by E.L. Greene are divided for the most part between US and ND-G. Except where noted in the discussions below, those chosen as lectotypes bear an annotation by Greene as "Type." The species are treated in alphabetical order.

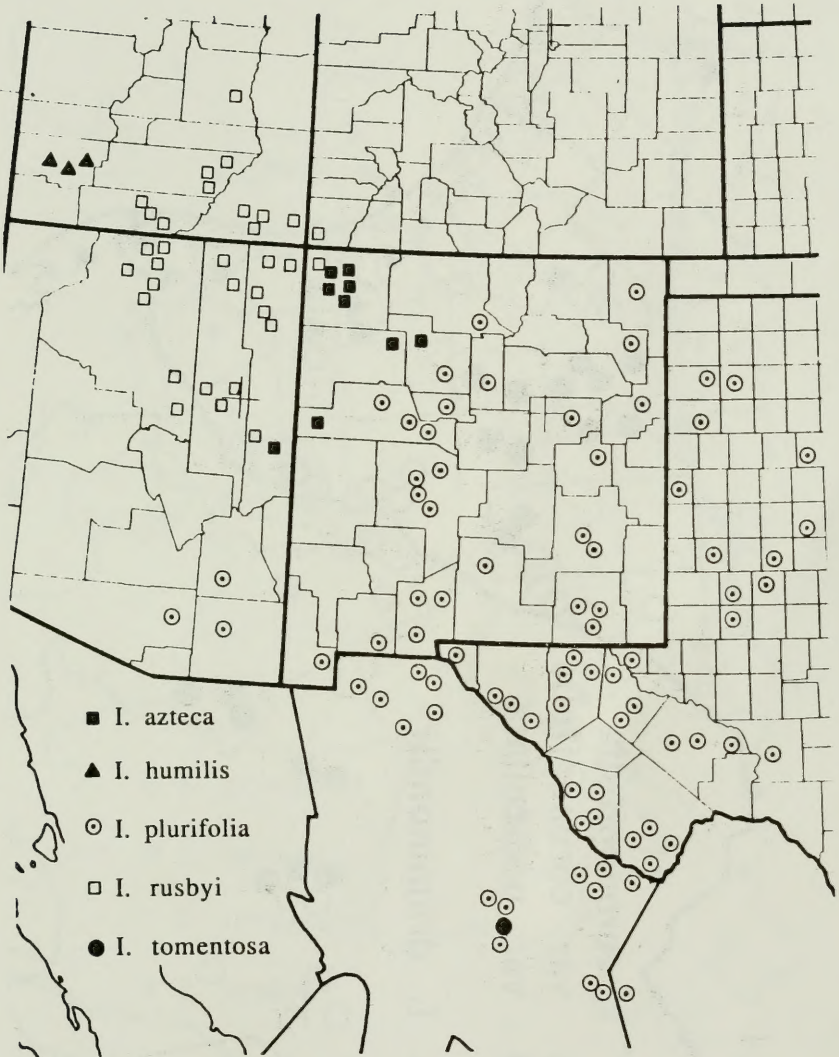
Isocoma Nutt., Trans. Amer. Phil. Soc., ser. 2, 7:320. 1840. TYPE: *Isocoma vernonioides* Nutt., Trans. Amer. Phil. Soc., ser. 2, 7:320. 1840. *Haplopappus* sect. *Isocoma* (Nutt.) Hall, Carnegie Inst. Washington Publ. 389:36. 1928.

(*H*)*Aplopappus* sect. *Aplodiscus* DC., Prodr. 5:350. 1836. LECTO-TYPE (designated here): (*H*)*Aplopappus discoideus* DC. (= *Isocoma veneta* [Kunth] E. Greene). DeCandolle also included one other species in his sect. *Aplodiscus*: (*H*)*Aplopappus ramulosus* DC. (= *Baccharis pteronioides* DC.).

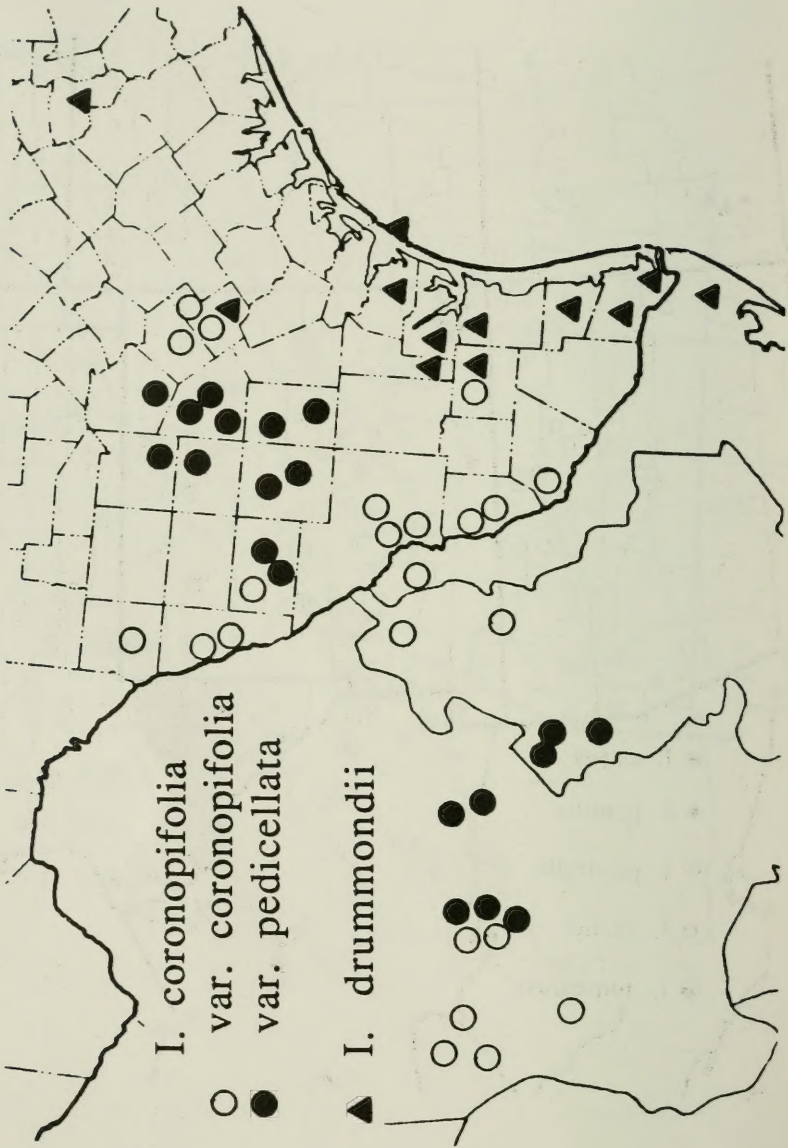
Perennial subshrubs from a woody base, often glutinous, the stems commonly erect and few branched, sometimes decumbent. Leaves primarily oblanceolate, entire or with spinulose tipped teeth or lobes, uninerved, glandular punctate to papillate or stipitate glandular, usually glutinous. Heads discoid, turbinate to campanulate, sessile to short pedicellate in terminal corymbs, rarely solitary; phyllaries strongly graduated; receptacle deeply alveolate, rarely shallowly so. Corollas yellow, narrow, abruptly ampliate, the tube with at least a few glandular hairs, the lobes erect, usually 0.5-1.8 mm long, the tube elongating at maturity and elevating the corolla at anthesis, outer corollas prominently bent or leaning outward; anthers inserted at midpoint in the tube; style appendages narrowly triangular. Achenes moderately to densely sericeous, broadly to narrowly turbinate, mostly 4-10 ribbed, the ribs sometimes very thick and resinous; pappus of numerous, thick, barbellate bristles of uneven length. Base chromosome number, $x = 6$.



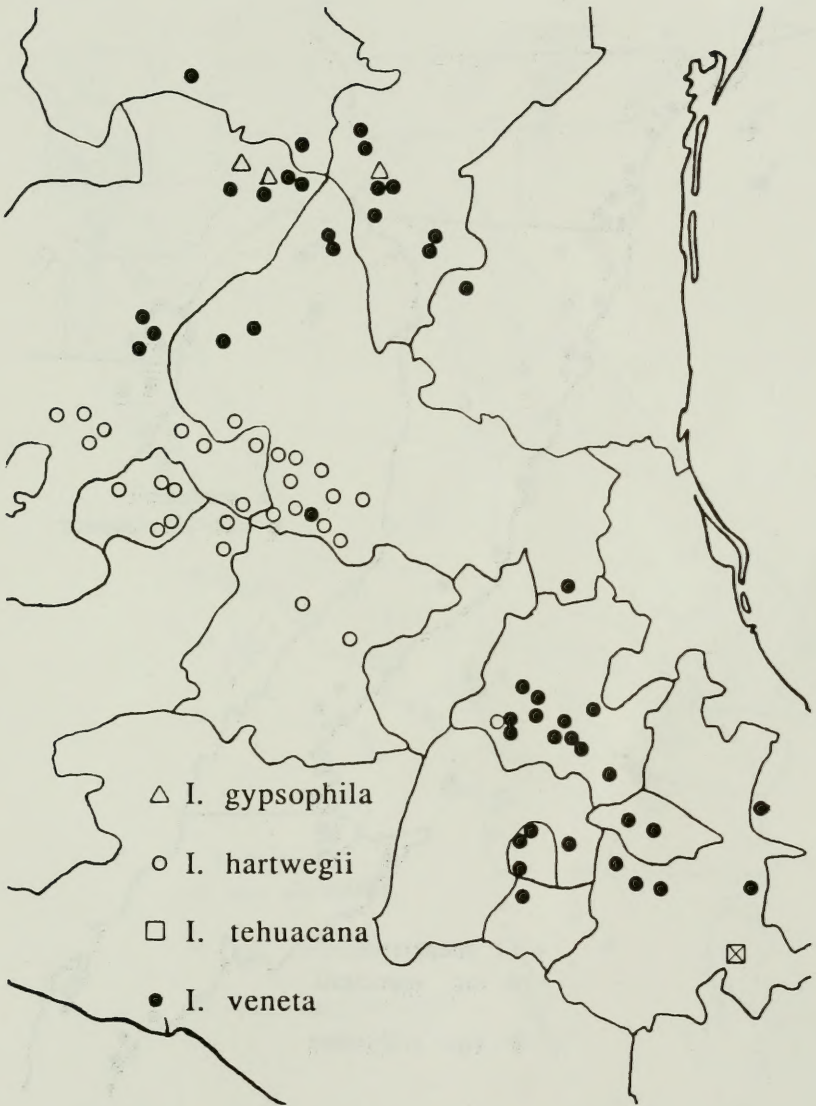
Map 1. Distribution of *Isocoma acradenia*, *I. arguta*, *I. felgeri*, and *I. tenuisecta*.



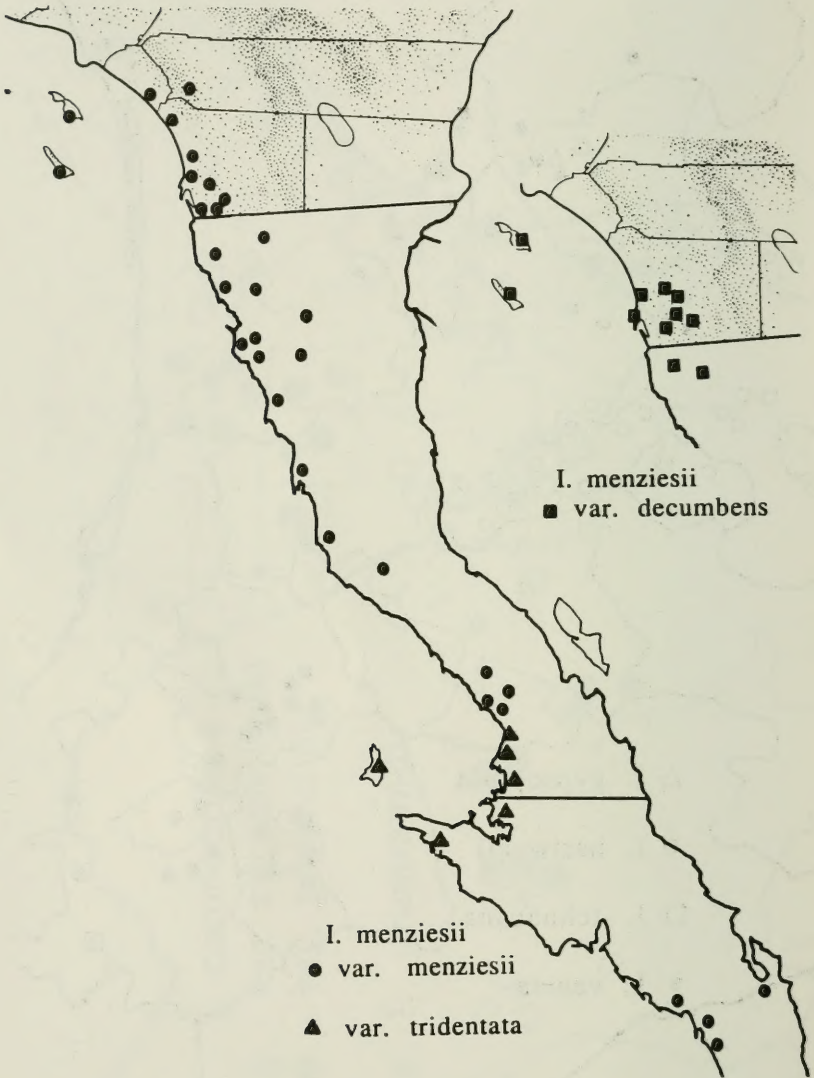
Map 2. Distribution of *Isocoma azteca*, *I. humilis*, *I. plurifolia*, *I. rusbyi*, and *I. tomentosa*.



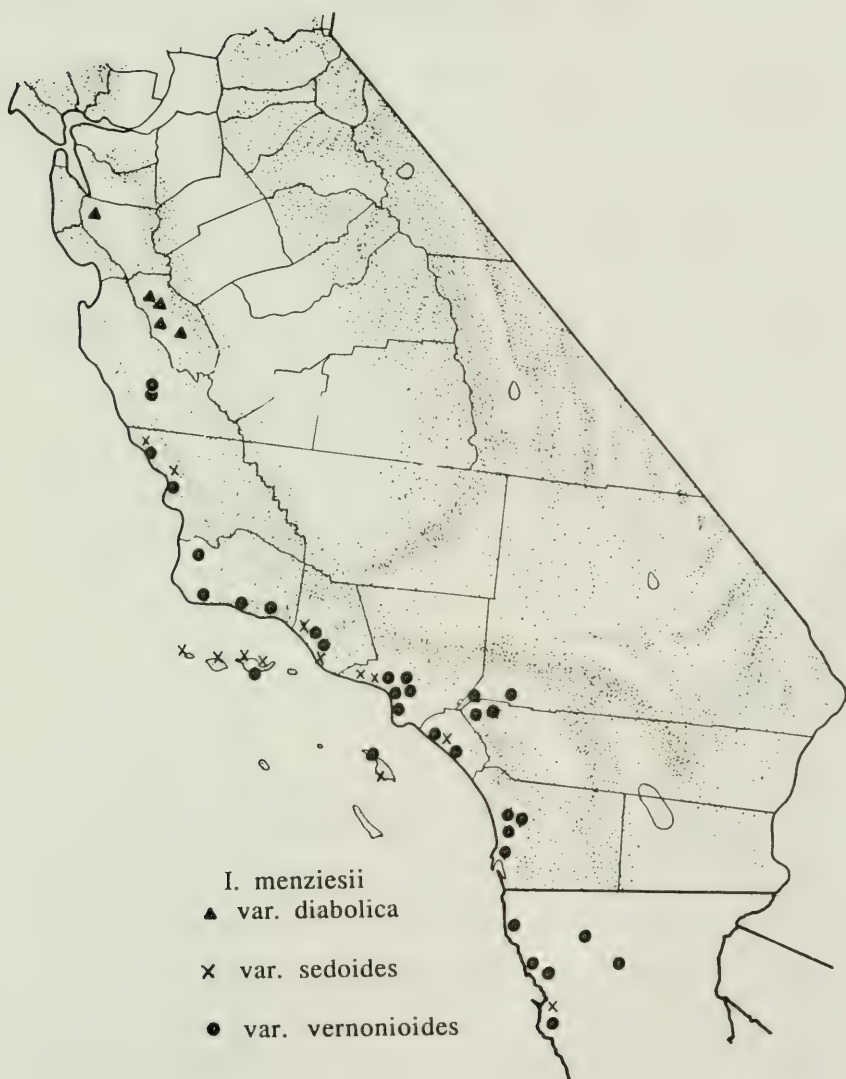
Map 3. Distribution of *Isocoma coronopifolia* and *I. drummondii*.



Map 4. Distribution of *Isocoma gypsophila*, *I. hartwegii*, *I. tehuacana*, and *I. veneta*.



Map 5. Distribution of *Isocoma menziesii* (var. *decumbens*, var. *menziesii*, and var. *tridentata*).



Map 6. Distribution of *Isocoma menziesii* (*var. diabolica*, *var. sedoides*, and *var. vernonioides*).

KEY TO THE SPECIES OF *ISOCOMA*

1. Plants of California (U.S.A.) and Baja California Norte and Sur (México).
..... (2)
- 1' Plants east of California, and Baja California Norte and Sur. (6)
 2. Phyllary apices with a strongly developed resin pocket. (3)
 - 2' Phyllary apices punctate resinous but lacking resin pockets, or the
pockets small and weakly developed if present. (5)
3. Leaves entire or the lower shallowly serrate. *I. acradenia*
- 3' Leaf margins regularly toothed or lobed from base to apex. (4)
 4. Leaf teeth or lobes spinulose-tipped; heads 10-13 flowered; phyllary
apices spinulose-aristate. *I. arguta*
 - 4' Leaf teeth or lobes apically blunt; heads 12-20 flowered and the phyl-
lary apices not spinulose-aristate, or heads 20-27 flowered and phyl-
lary apices spinulose-aristate. *I. acradenia*
5. Heads 10-13 flowered; phyllary apices distinctly aristate-spinulose.
..... *I. arguta*
- 5' Heads 15-28 flowered; phyllary apices not at all aristate or with a weakly
developed, nonspinulose apical projection.
..... *I. menziesii* (see key to varieties following species)
6. Phyllaries mostly obovate to ovate, the apex eglandular or punctate
glandular but without a strongly developed resin pocket. (8)
- 6' Phyllaries narrowly oblong, the apex bearing a single, thick, subepi-
dermal resin pocket nearly as wide as the phyllary or sometimes a
large central pocket and 2-several, lateral, smaller ones. (7)
7. Leaves pinnatifid, with linear lobes; corolla lobes cut 1/2 the length of the
limb. *I. felgeri*
- 7' Leaves entire to toothed or lobed, not pinnatifid; corolla lobes cut 1/4-2/5
the length of the limb. *I. acradenia*
8. Leaves narrowly oblong to oblanceolate-oblong or linear, the margins
entire to shallowly toothed, not pinnatifid. (13)
- 8' Leaves pinnatifid. (9)
9. Plants sometimes glandular but otherwise completely glabrous. (11)

- 9' Plants minutely hispidulous or very sparsely puberulous, at least on the upper stems. (10)
10. Heads 8-12 (-15) flowered; involucre 4.0-5.5 mm long, 2.0-2.8 mm wide; northern Sonora, Arizona, New México. *I. tenuisecta*
- 10' Heads 13-22 flowered; involucre 5.0-6.7 mm long, 4.0-5.0 mm wide; central México. *I. hartwegii*
11. Heads 12-15 flowered, 2.5-4.0 mm wide; Texas and northeastern México (Coahuila, Nuevo León, Tamaulipas). *I. coronopifolia*
- 11' Heads 19-25 flowered, 5.0-7.5 mm wide; Arizona and New México. *I. azteca*
12. Stems and leaves sparsely hispidulous to villosulous or tomentose; leaves prominently toothed. (17)
- 12' Plants glabrous or the leaves merely ciliate; leaves entire or very shallowly toothed near the apex. (13)
13. Plants of New México, Arizona, Colorado, and Utah. (16)
- 13' Plants of Texas and northern México. (14)
14. Heads 22-34 flowered, the involucre 4.5-5.5 (-7.0) mm wide, mostly 6.5-8.0 mm long. *I. drummondii*
- 14' Heads 8-15 flowered, the involucre 2.5-4.0 mm wide, mostly 4-6 mm long. (15)
15. Leaves sometimes stipitate glandular but never glutinous, minutely hispidulous along the margins, sometimes on the lamina as well; involucre 4.0-5.2 mm long. *I. plurifolia*
- 15' Leaves never stipitate-glandular, almost always glutinous, completely glabrous; involucre 5-7 mm long. *I. coronopifolia*
16. Leaves usually minutely ciliate, stipitate glandular or with sunken, papillate glands but not glutinous; heads (8-) 11-15 flowered, the involucre 4.0-5.2 mm long, 2.5-4.0 mm wide; corolla lobes 1.1-1.8 mm long, equaling the throat length; achenes 1.5-1.9 mm long, the ribs not apically "horned." *I. plurifolia*
- 16' Leaves eciliate, papillate or punctate, usually glutinous; heads 19-25 flowered, the involucre (5.5-) 6.0-9.5 mm long, 5.0-7.5 mm wide; corolla lobes 0.8-1.1 mm long, shorter than the throat; achenes 2.8-3.5 mm long, the resinous ribs extended into apical "horns." *I. rusbyi*

17. Upper stems puberulent or hispidulous to nearly glabrous; heads in corymboid clusters; involucre 4-7 mm wide. (19)
- 17' Upper stems villous; heads solitary or rarely paired; involucre 6-9 mm wide. (18)
18. Heads 30-40 flowered; involucre 7-9 mm wide; phyllaries with broad, scarious margins. *I. gypsophila*
- 18' Heads 19-28 flowered; involucre 6-7 mm wide; phyllaries with narrow scarious margins. *I. humilis*
19. Stems leaves, and phyllaries puberulent-tomentose. *I. tomentosa*
- 19' Stems and leaves minutely hispidulous to short puberulent; phyllaries glabrous. (20)
20. Stems and leaves densely short puberulent; involucre 6-7 mm wide; corolla tubes sparsely sericeous; achenes 2.8-4.0 mm long.
..... *I. tehucana*
- 20' Stems and leaves minutely hispidulous to nearly glabrous; involucre 4-5 mm wide; corolla tubes glabrous; achenes 1.6-2.8 mm long.
..... *I. veneta*

1. *Isocoma acradenia* (E. Greene) E. Greene

Small shrubs 0.6-1.5 m tall, with markedly whitish stems. Stems and leaves glabrous to minutely hispidulous. Leaves entire to pinnatifid or toothed, punctate papillate but rarely glutinous, often in axillary fascicles. Heads turbinate to narrowly obconic, 8-27 flowered; phyllaries narrowly oblong, glabrous or rarely somewhat papillate, yellowish white and indurated except for the greenish or brownish apex, the apex bearing a single, thick, subepidermal resin pocket nearly as wide as the bract, or sometimes a central pocket and 2-several, smaller, lateral ones. Corollas 5-7 (-8) mm long. Achenes 8-10 ribbed, (2.0-) 3.0-3.5 (-4.0) mm long. Chromosome numbers, $n = 6, 12$ pairs (see below).

Isocoma acradenia is distinctive in its whitish stems and narrow, whitish indurated, phyllaries with an apical resin pocket (or pockets). Three intergrading varieties can be recognized.

Key to the varieties

1. Heads 20-27 flowered; phyllary apices spinulose-aristate. .. var. *bracteosa*

- 1' Heads 8-20 flowered; phyllary apices usually rounded and not at all spinulose, sometimes with weakly developed aristae. (2)
2. Leaves entire, rarely the lower toothed or lobed; heads 8-18 flowered.
..... var. *acradenia*
- 2' All leaves toothed to pinnatifid; heads 12-20 flowered.
..... var. *eremophila*

a. Var. *acradenia*

Isocoma acradenia (E. Greene) E. Greene var. *acradenia* BASIONYM: *Bigelovia acradenia* E. Greene, Bull. Torrey Bot. Club 10:126. 1883. LECTOTYPE (designated here): UNITED STATES. California: Mohave Desert, 6 Sep 1881, *E. Greene s.n.* (ND-G!; Isolectotypes: CAS, GH!). *Aster acradenius* (E. Greene) O. Ktze., *Rev. Gen.* 318. 1891. *Isocoma veneta* (Kunth) E. Greene var. *acradenia* (E. Greene) Hall, Univ. California Publ. Bot. 3:64. 1907. *Haplopappus acradenius* (E. Greene) S.F. Blake, Contr. U.S. Natl. Herb. 25:546. 1925. The ND-G specimen, a duplicate *ex* CAS, is annotated by Greene as *Bigelovia acradenia* Greene but not specifically as the "Type."

Isocoma limitanea Rose & Standl., Contr. U.S. Natl. Herb. 16:18. 1912. TYPE: MÉXICO. Sonora: village of Sonoyta, 14 Nov 1907, *D.T. MacDougal 14* (HOLOTYPE: US!).

Leaves 2-3 cm long, entire, or sometimes in Arizona the lower toothed or lobed. Heads 8-18 flowered, the involucre 5-7 mm high; phyllaries not spinulose-aristate. Achenes 2.0-2.4 mm long. Putative differences between this and var. *eremophila* (E. Greene) Nesom in head size and flower number do not hold, although both range larger in var. *eremophila*. Chromosome number, $n = 12$ pairs (Raven, *et al.* 1960; Urbatsch 1974).

Mojave Desert of California, adjacent Nevada, and Arizona, coastal Sonora; most commonly in salt shrub communities, often with *Larrea*, 650-1100 m; (June-) September-November.

See comments regarding putative intermediates with *Isocoma tenuisecta* E. Greene following that species.

b. Var. *bracteosa* (E. Greene) Nesom, *comb. nov.*

Isocoma acradenia (E. Greene) E. Greene var. *bracteosa* (E. Greene) Nesom. BASIONYM: *Isocoma bracteosa* E. Greene, Leaflet Bot. Observ. Crit. 1:170. 1906. LECTOTYPE (designated here): UNITED STATES.

California: Tulare Co., 27 Aug 1889, *C.S. Sheldon* (US!). *Haplopappus acradenius* (E. Greene) S.F. Blake subsp. *bracteosus* (E. Greene) Hall, Carnegie Inst. Washington Publ. 389:233. 1928. *Haplopappus acradenius* (E. Greene) S.F. Blake var. *bracteosus* (E. Greene) McMinn, *Illustr. Man. Calif. Shrubs* 574. 1939.

Lower leaves usually shallowly toothed, those on the upper (10-) 15-20 cm of the stem spreading to slightly deflexed, mostly 5-15 mm long, entire to serrulate. Heads 20-27 flowered, the involucre 7-8 mm high; phyllaries distinctly spinulose-aristate at the apex. Achenes 2.5-3.0 mm long. Chromosome number, $n = 6$ pairs (Raven, *et al.* 1960).

California, at the northwestern portion of the range of the species, primarily in the San Joaquin Valley, but extending, at least historically, to San Francisco (see comments below); August-October.

Var. *bracteosa* (E. Greene) Nesom comprises a geographically and morphologically distinct group of populations within *Isocoma acradenia*. Compared to var. *acradenia*, to which it is geographically adjacent, var. *bracteosa* has heads with a greater number of flowers and phyllaries with spinulose-aristate apices. The putative distinction regarding distribution and sizes of cauline leaves, emphasized in previous treatments, is not at all consistent, since many plants of var. *acradenia* are habitually identical to those of var. *bracteosa*. The two varieties differ in relatively few features, but intermediates between them apparently are rare in the zone of contact.

A collection from the "Bay of San Francisco," made by the Wilkes Expedition (no. 1668, NY, US) has been annotated and mapped as var. *bracteosa*, but in their few flowered (13-14) heads and more extensively chlorophyllous phyllary apices, they are more like *Isocoma arguta* E. Greene. They have entire leaves, however, and cannot be placed with the latter species.

c. Var. *eremophila* (E. Greene) Nesom

Isocoma acradenia (E. Greene) E. Greene var. **eremophila** (E. Greene) Nesom. BASIONYM: *Isocoma eremophila* E. Greene, Leaf. Bot. Observ. Crit. 1:170. 1906. LECTOTYPE (designated here): UNITED STATES. California: San Diego Co., southwestern part of the Colorado Desert, 1 Nov 1890, *C.R. Orcutt* 2223 (US!; Isolectotype: GH!). *Haplopappus acradenius* (E. Greene) S.F. Blake subsp. *eremophilus* (E. Greene) Hall, Carnegie Inst. Washington Publ. 389:233. 1928. *Haplopappus acradenius* (E. Greene) S.F. Blake var. *eremophila* (E. Greene) Munz, *Man. S. Calif.* 523. 1935. *Isocoma acradenia* (E. Greene) E. Greene subsp. *eremophila* (E. Greene) Beauchamp, *Phytologia* 59:437. 1986.

Leaves mostly 2.5-5.0 cm long, pinnatifid to pinnately toothed with 2-4 (-5) pairs of narrow lobes or teeth. Heads 12-20 flowered, the involucre 6-8 mm high, phyllary tips with a resin pocket or sometimes merely glandular-papillate but swollen, not spinulose aristate. Achenes 3.5-4.0 mm long. Chromosome number, $n = 6$ pairs (De Jong & Montgomery 1963).

Baja California Norte, northwestern Sonora, southern California, southwestern Arizona, southern Nevada, Utah(?); sandy soil, alkaline or salt flats, desert dunes, often with Saguaro-*Prosopis-Larrea*, *Larrea*, *Atriplex*, *Yucca*, *Pachycereus*, or mixed scrub; (-15-) 0-900 (-1050) m; (May-) August-November (-December). A single collection of *Isocoma acradenia* var. *eremophila* is labeled as having been made in Utah (no other locality data, 1870, Palmer 21-GH, US), but this species has not been recorded from Utah in more recent floristic treatments.

Var. *eremophila* is distinguished from var. *acradenia* by its shallowly lobed to serrate crenate leaves. More strongly pinnatifid leaved plants occur along the coast of northeastern Sonora as well as in northwestern Arizona and scattered in southern California. For the most part, the two varieties are clearly separated in geography; plants in the apparently isolated system of var. *eremophila* in Nevada do not differ from others in the range. In some areas (e.g. in southwestern Nevada), intergradation between var. *eremophila* and var. *acradenia* appears to be nearly complete, but in others (e.g. western San Bernadino Co., particularly southeast of Barstow) the two morphological forms appear to be contiguous with little or no intergradation. In the latter area, each of the two varieties has been reported at a different ploidy level.

In the area around Dixieland (Imperial Co., California) there is a distinctive population system of var. *eremophila* with heads borne on long pedicels. In a few plants of otherwise typical morphology scattered through the range, the resin pockets characteristic of the phyllary apices may be reduced or absent, the apices appearing merely punctate glandular, though often still remaining thickened. These are particularly common in Riverside Co. in the area of Hemet and San Jacinto. The plants from northwestern Sonora consistently tend to have less strongly developed resin pockets and are also similar in their linear leaves to the putative intermediates between var. *acradenia* and *Isocoma tenuisecta* (see discussion following the latter).

2. *Isocoma arguta* E. Greene

Isocoma arguta E. Greene, *Man. Bot. San Franc. Bay Reg.* 175. 1894. LECTOTYPE: UNITED STATES. California: Solano Co., Morning Light, ["subsaline plains east of the Vaca Mountains," in the protologue] 16 Sep 1891, W.L. Jepson s.n. (ND-G!; Isolectotypes: JEPS, US-2 sheets!; Probable isolectotype [without collection data]: ND-G!). *Isocoma veneta*

(Kunth) E. Greene var. *arguta* (E. Greene) Jepson, *Fl. W. Mid. Calif.* 500. 1901. *Haplopappus venetus* (Kunth) S.F. Blake var. *argutus* (E. Greene) Keck, *Aliso* 4:103. 1958. Neither the US nor ND-G specimens is specifically marked as "Type."

Shrubs 1-3 dm tall, glabrous or the stems lightly villous near the very base. Leaves mostly 1.0-2.5 cm long, 3-7 mm wide, only slightly reduced in size upwards, serrate to pinnatifid with 3-5 pairs of aristate teeth or lobes arranged from base to apex, viscid, glabrous to minutely hispidulous and stipitate glandular. Heads short pedicellate in dense clusters, 10-13 flowered, turbinate with a narrowly acute base, the involucre 5-7 mm high, 4-5 mm wide; phyllaries glutinous, with a sharply demarcated, densely punctate and thickened apical area (sometimes as a small resin pocket), spinulose-aristate at the apex, the lower 2/3-3/4 white indurated; receptacles with short, triangular alveoli with filiform apices. Corollas 4.0-5.0 mm long, the lobes deltate, 0.4-0.5 mm long. Achenes 3.0-3.5 mm long, densely sericeous, with ca. 6-8 resinous ribs.

California, apparently localized in Solano and Contra Costa counties; low hills, subsaline plains; August-October.

Isocoma arguta is distinctive in its short stature, glabrous, small, thickened, regularly toothed to short lobed leaves, few flowered heads, and narrowly oblong or obovate, white indurated phyllaries with small, sharply defined apical areas and spinulose-aristate tips. It has been treated as a variety of *I. menziesii*, but it is clearly more similar to *I. acradenia* var. *bracteosa* in its phyllary morphology. Further, in its inland distribution, *I. arguta* is geographically more similar to and nearly continuous with *I. acradenia*, adding a northern segment above the range of var. *bracteosa*. The plants of *I. arguta*, however, are consistent in their morphology, different from those of var. *bracteosa* in their leaf size and margins and their fewer flowered heads; plants that could be considered intermediate with any other taxon have not been observed.

3. *Isocoma azteca* Nesom.

Isocoma azteca Nesom, *sp. nov.* TYPE: UNITED STATES. New Mexico: McKinley Co., 3.4 mi by road SW of Ojo Encino on slopes below NE-facing "badlands," 11 Aug 1976, *R. Spellenberg, et al.* 4344 (HOLOTYPE: TEX!; Isotypes: NMC!, NY!).

Isocomae rusbyi E. Greene similis sed foliis pinnatisectis differt.

Shrubs 2-4 dm tall, forming clumps up to 6 cm wide. Stems glabrous, yellowish green to whitish, rarely slightly villous. Leaves glabrous, punctate, slightly resinous, 2-5 cm long, 4-12 mm wide, narrowly oblong to narrowly oblanceolate, shallowly to deeply pinnatifid with 3-8 pairs of aristate tipped

lobes evenly arranged from base to apex. Heads campanulate, basally rounded, 18-23 flowered, the involucre 7-8 mm high, 5-7 mm wide; inner phyllaries with broad scarious margins, the apices green, barely to prominently punctate. Corollas 5-6 mm long, the tube 3.0-3.5 mm long, the lobes triangular, 0.7-1.0 mm long. Achenes 2-4 mm long, with 5-8 thick resinous ribs, forming small "horns" at the apex, densely sericeous. Chromosome number, $n = 6$ pairs (Jackson 1959, as *Haplopappus hartwegii* [A. Gray] E. Greene).

Northeastern Arizona and northwestern New Mexico; river edges, slopes, sandy to clay soil, gypseous or saline, commonly with *Atriplex*, badlands in pinyon pine-juniper woodlands; 1500-1800 m; July-September.

Additional collections examined: UNITED STATES. Arizona: Apache Co., northeastern Arizona (Moki Reservation) and Little Colorado River, 1 Aug-5 Sep 1896, *Hough 114* (US); Apache Co., Hopi Ind. Res., 5000 ft, 7 Aug 1937, *Whiting 854/2693* (ARIZ). New Mexico: Cibola Co. [labeled Valencia Co.], extreme W part of the county, near the Arizona border, 16 Aug 1983, *McIntosh s.n.* (NY); San Juan Co., Botanical Station, Gallegos Wash, Horn Canyon Quadrangle, 5340 ft, deep sand at edge of wash, 24 Jul 1974, *Blankenhorn 89B* (ARIZ); San Juan Co., 10 mi S of area complex, Navajo Mine, 4 Corners Power Plant, 16 Aug 1986, *Kass 2567* (NY); San Juan Co., Navajo Project area 13 mi S of Farmington, 6000 ft, 28 Jul 1978, *Pase 2328* (TEX); San Juan Co., 5.5 mi by road S of Bisti, first draw S of De-na-zin Wash, 5840 ft, 20 Aug 1976, *Reitzel & McKinney 4390* (NMC, NY); San Juan Co., flood plain of Chaco River ca. 7 mi SE of Shiprock, 9 Sep 1977, *Spellenberg 4856* (NMC, NY, TEX); San Juan Co., ca. 17 mi S of Fruitland, 15 mi NNE of Burnham Trading Post, in Cottonwood Arroyo at Cottonwood Springs, 10 Sep 1977, *Spellenberg 4870* (NMC, TEX); San Juan Co., ca. 10 air mi SE of Shiprock, E side of Hogback near S end of 1st ridge S of San Juan River, clay soil, 10 Aug 1981, *Spellenberg & Ward 6091* (NMC, NY); San Juan Co., 6 mi N of Farmington, 1 mi S of Jackson Lake, W of Hwy 170, 26 Jul 1977, *Welsh, et al. 15645* (NY).

The plants from Cibola Co., New Mexico (*McIntosh s.n.*) are atypical in their vestiture (stems lightly villous and leaves minutely stipitate glandular) but they are otherwise typical of *Isocoma azteca* Nesom.

On the labels of his collection 4856 of *Isocoma azteca*, Richard Spellenberg noted that there were "nearly entire-leaved to (more commonly) pinnatifid-leaved plants" at the single locality, and examples of both morphological forms are mounted on each of the three duplicate sheets cited above. The branches, however, bear either nearly entire leaves or deeply pinnatifid ones, and intermediates, if present at all, must have been less common than these two extremes in morphology. As interpreted here, the population at this locality comprises individuals of both species, which meet there at the margin of each of their geographic ranges (Map 2). In Apache Co., Arizona, typical plants of both species have been collected in relatively close proximity (*I. rusbyi* E.

Greene at Tanner's Crossing of Little Colorado, 13 Nov 1899, Ward 7-US; *I. azteca*, Hough 114). One plant of *I. rusbyi* with few lobed lower leaves (the upper entire) has been collected near the western edge of its geographic range (Coconino Co., near Tuba, 15-31 Jul 1920, Clute 120-NY), but all other plants studied have completely entire leaves. Should further collections demonstrate that a broader area of intermediates exists between these two taxa, they may be combined into a single species. See additional comments regarding possible intermediates with *I. plurifolia* following that species.

The relationship of *Isocoma azteca* to *I. rusbyi* appears to be analogous to that of *I. hartwegii* to *I. veneta*. In both cases, the two taxa appear to be sister species but each member of the pair has a sharply defined geographic range, allopatric or parapatric with its close relative, and few if any intermediates are formed between them. The relationship of *I. acradenia* var. *acradenia* (with entire leaves) to var. *eremophila* (with toothed to pinnatifid leaves), that of *I. menziesii* var. *menziesii* to var. *vernonioides* (Nutt.) Nesom, and that of *I. coronopifolia* (A. Gray) E. Greene var. *pedicellata* (E. Greene) Nesom to var. *coronopifolia* is also similar to that of *I. rusbyi* to *I. azteca*. In each of these three pairs of taxa, however, there is considerable intergradation between them, at least along part of their contiguous ranges, and the rationale for maintaining them as separate species is weakened accordingly.

4. *Isocoma coronopifolia* (A. Gray) E. Greene

Shrubs 0.3-1.2 m tall. Leaves pinnatifid with 1-3 pairs of spreading, linear, spinescent tipped lobes, less commonly entire or only the lowermost leaves pinnatifid, the blade 1.5-3.0 (-5.0) cm long, 0.5-2.0 (-2.5) mm wide, glutinous, completely glabrous, somewhat fleshy and drying with a characteristic "alligator skin" pattern. Heads 12-15 flowered, usually narrowly cuneate at the base, the involucre 5.0-6.0 (-7.0) mm long, 2.5-4.0 mm wide (pressed); phyllary apex markedly thickened, somewhat glandular, thickened, rarely punctate, tips of the innermost mostly flat and not glandular; receptacles with lanceolate alveoli. Corollas 4.5-6.0 mm long, the tube 2.5-3.5 mm long, lobes 0.8-1.0 mm long, 1/3-2/5 the length of the limb. Achenes 1.8-2.2 mm long, with 4-6 resinous ribs, sometimes with additional, interspersed, thinner nerves, lightly sericeous. Chromosome number, $n = 6$ pairs (Turner, Powell, & Watson 1973, as *I. heterophylla* [A. Gray] E. Greene; Urbatsch 1975; Powell & Powell 1977, 1978).

Chihuahua?, Coahuila, Tamaulipas, Nuevo León, and Texas; gypsum or alkaline flats, calcareous substrate (Texas), dunes or sandy habitats, matorral or shrublands; 250-1100 m; (May-) June-October. The single collection of this species attributed to Chihuahua (var. *coronopifolia*, Schott s.n. - US) has no locality data other than "roadside." Map 3 shows the ranges of the two varieties, which are essentially similar in habitat.

Key to the varieties of *I. coronopifolia*

1. At least the upper leaves entire.var. *pedicellata*
 1' All leaves pinnatifid.var. *coronopifolia*

a. Var. *coronopifolia*

Isocoma coronopifolia (A. Gray) E. Greene var. *coronopifolia*. BASIONYM: *Linosyris coronopifolia* A. Gray, *Pl. Wright*. 1:96. 1852. TYPE: UNITED STATES. Texas: [Kinney Co., probably at Brackettville], Sep 1849, *C. Wright* 289 (HOLOTYPE: GH!, NY-photo!, US-photo!); not (*H*) *Aplopappus coronopifolius* DC., 1836. *Bigelovia coronopifolia* (A. Gray) A. Gray, *Proc. Amer. Acad. Arts* 8:638. 1873. *Isocoma coronopifolia* (A. Gray) E. Greene, *Erythea* 2:111. 1894.

b. Var. *pedicellata* (E. Greene) Nesom.

Isocoma coronopifolia (A. Gray) E. Greene var. *pedicellata* (E. Greene) Nesom, *comb. et stat. nov.* BASIONYM: *Isocoma pedicellata* E. Greene, *Leaflet Bot. Observ. Crit.* 1:170. 1906. LECTOTYPE (designated here): UNITED STATES. Texas: [LaSalle Co.], "Guadalupe, a mail station 105 mi SW of San Antonio," 17-18 Apr 1879, *E. Palmer* 486 (US!; Isolectotypes: GH!, NY!, US!).

Plants of *Isocoma coronopifolia* with entire leaves on at least the upper parts of the stems occur in two separate regions within the range of the species (Map 3). Although it is not clear whether or not these entire leaved population systems have arisen independently, they are sharply distinct from the typical plants with all leaves nearly pectinately dissected. For consistency with other infraspecific taxa within the genus with analogous variation in leaf morphology (see comments following *I. azteca*), the two are treated here as separate varieties. Plants with pinnatifid leaves on the lower parts of the stems and entire ones on the upper parts occur in both regions and are perhaps genetically intermediate, but they are mapped as var. *pedicellata*.

Entire leaved plants of *Isocoma coronopifolia* (var. *pedicellata*) can be distinguished from *I. plurifolia* by their fleshy, completely glabrous and differently textured leaves with narrower blades, longer involucres, and their more shallowly cleft corolla lobes. The two taxa do not come into geographical contact, and there is no evidence of intergradation between them, although some forms of each may be superficially very similar. In Brooks Co., Texas, *I. coronopifolia* var. *coronopifolia* has been noted in label data as "growing with and distinct from" *I. drummondii* (Torr. & A. Gray) E. Greene (4 mi S of Falfurrias, *Johnston* 541482-TEX).

5. *Isocoma drummondii* (Torr. & A. Gray) E. Greene

Isocoma drummondii (Torr. & A. Gray) E. Greene, *Erythea* 2:111. 1894. BASIONYM: *Linosyris drummondii* Torr. & A. Gray, *Fl. N. Amer.* 2:233. 1842. TYPE (probable holotype): UNITED STATES. Texas: [Austin Co.?, San Felipe—see comments below], 1833-34, *T. Drummond 223* (GH not located, GH-photo!; Duplicate: K). *Bigelovia drummondii* (Torr. & A. Gray) A. Gray, *Proc. Amer. Acad. Arts* 8:639. 1873. *Aster berlandieri* O. Ktze., *nom. nov.*, *Rev. Gen.* 318. 1891. *Chondrophora drummondii* (Torr. & A. Gray) Heller, *Contr. Herb. Franklin & Marshall College* 1:101. 1895. (*H*) *Aplopappus drummondii* (Torr. & A. Gray) S.F. Blake, *Contr. U.S. Natl. Herb.* 23:1491. 1926. The GH specimen cited by Hall (1928), and photographed, was not relocated in the present study.

Isocoma megalantha Shinnery, *Field & Lab.* 23:24. 1955. TYPE: UNITED STATES. Texas: Karnes Co., 1.3 mi SE of Harmony School, 26 Nov 1954, *J.C. Johnson 1638* (HOLOTYPE: SMU!; Isotypes: NY!, TEX!).

Shrubs ca. 0.5-1.0 m tall, completely glabrous, glutinous. Leaves narrowly oblong to oblanceolate oblong, 2.0-4.5 mm wide, 1.3-5.0 cm long, entire or less commonly with 1-3 pairs of shallow teeth. Heads 22-34 flowered, campanulate with rounded base, the involucre (5.5-) 6.5-8.0 mm long, 4.5-5.5 (-7.0) mm wide; apices of phyllaries rounded to obtuse, with a sharply demarcated and strongly glandular punctate apical area ca. 1/3-1/2 the phyllary length; receptacles weakly to strongly developed, triangular alveoli. Corollas 5.8-7.5 mm long, the lobes triangular, 0.8-1.0 mm long. Achenes 2.0-2.8 (-4.0) mm long, very lightly sericeous, with 6-9 thin, sometimes whitish ribs, these not forming apical horns. Chromosome number unknown.

Southern Texas and immediately adjacent northeastern Tamaulipas; coastal habitats, brushy prairie, scrub woods, often with mesquite, sand or clay, sometimes on beach dunes; 0-20 m; (March-) May-July.

According to Hall (1928), one of Drummond's collections of this species at K carries the notation "San Felipe," but I have neither seen more recent collections from this area nor personally been able to relocate the species there, which is apparently considerably to the northeast of its primary range (the presumed type locality shown on Map 2). Drummond also collected at other sites in southeastern Texas (Geiser 1948), and it is likely that the type locality was further southwest and nearer the coast than San Felipe. Similarly, attempts to relocate populations in the area of the type locality of *Isocoma megalantha* Shinnery have been unsuccessful, as the plants there apparently have been extirpated by agriculture.

Isocoma drummondii has sometimes been considered to include *I. rusbyi*, but the latter is widely separated from *I. drummondii* in range and has some-

what smaller heads with shorter corollas and larger, more densely pubescent achenes with much thicker, resinous ribs. In its somewhat fleshy leaves, and achene morphology, *I. drummondii* is more similar to the geographically adjacent *I. coronopifolia* (var. *coronopifolia*, with divided leaves).

6. *Isocoma felgeri* Nesom.

Isocoma felgeri Nesom, *sp. nov.* TYPE: MÉXICO. Sonora: 5 mi by road E of town of Bahía Kino, crest of slight rise in desert flat, sandy soil, cactus scrub with *Pachycereus pringlei*, 19 Oct 1963, R.S. Felger 9051 (HOLOTYPE: TEX!; Isotypes: ARIZ!, GH!, MEXU!).

Isocomae acradeniae (E. Greene) E. Greene similis morphologia phyllariis sed foliis profunde pinnatisectis lobis linearibus et lobis corollarum longioribus differt.

Shrubs 0.5-1.2 m tall. Stems and leaves glutinous, sparsely and minutely hispidulous. Leaves mostly 1.5-3.5 cm long, deeply pinnatisect, with the central portion and lobes linear to linear oblanceolate, 3-12 mm long, strongly divergent, in 1-2 pairs mostly near the apex. Heads sessile to short pedicellate in terminal clusters, 3.5-5.0 mm wide, 8-11 flowered; phyllaries strongly graduated in 4-5 series, white indurated thickened, all except the inner with a sharply delimited, apical resin pocket, the innermost 4.0-5.5 mm long, with thin hyaline margins and an acute apex, the outer oblong with a rounded apex. Corollas 4.5-5.5 mm long, the tube 2.5-3.5 mm long, the lobes triangular, 1.0-1.5 mm long, ca. half the length of the limb. Achenes ca. 2 mm long, with 5-6 resinous ribs, densely sericeous. Chromosome number unknown.

Additional collections examined: MÉXICO. Sonora: 8 mi by road E of village of Bahía Kino, nearly flat desert plain, sandy soil, cactus scrub with *Pachycereus pringlei*, 29 Jan 1964, Felger 9841 (ARIZ, MEXU, NY, TEX); 8.9 mi by road E of Bahía Kino (village), desert plain, "cardonal" cactus scrub with *Pachycereus pringlei* and dense cover of ephemeral forbs and grasses, 17 Dec 1966, Felger 15206 (ARIZ, MEXU, TEX); 5.1 mi by road NE of town of Bahía Kino, low saline flats with silty soil, near sea level, cactus scrub, 19 Dec 1966, Felger 15285 (ARIZ, MEXU, TEX, US); desemboque del Río de la Concepción, vicinity 30° 33' N, 113° 00' W, desert scrub in high shifting beach dunes, locally common, 27 Dec 1967, Felger 16781 (ARIZ, ENCB, GH, MEXU, NY, TEX, UC, US).

Isocoma felgeri Nesom appears to be endemic to the area around Bahía Kino along the coast of Sonora. The plants are similar to *I. acradenia* in their oblong, whitish, indurated thickened phyllaries, each with a sharply delimited resin pocket at the apex, but plants of *I. acradenia* have neither such deeply

cut corolla lobes nor similarly dissected leaves. *Isocoma tenuisecta* has similar corollas but a much denser vestiture and its phyllaries typically lack the strongly defined resin pockets. *Isocoma acradenia* var. *eremophila* also has pinnately toothed or lobed leaves but the leaf segments are much broader, although a few collections with narrow, short lobes have been made from the north end of the Gulf of California. Var. *acradenia* occurs sporadically along the coastal region of Sonora to near Games and has been collected near Bahía Kino, apparently completely surrounding the range of *I. felgeri*. Plants of var. *acradenia*, however, produce entire, narrowly obovate leaves, although the heads are of nearly the same size as *I. felgeri*. The new species is named for Dr. Richard Felger, its sole collector and a relentless explorer of arid habitats in the southwestern United States and adjacent México.

7. *Isocoma gypsophila* B. Turner

Isocoma gypsophila B. Turner, Sida 5:24. 1972. TYPE: MÉXICO. Nuevo León: 15 mi S of San Roberto Junction, B.L. Turner 6213 (HOLOTYPE: TEX!; Isotype: NY!).

Similar to *Isocoma veneta* and occurring sympatrically in the northernmost portion of its range, but different in its smaller stature, villosulous upper stems, solitary (or rarely double) and larger heads with 30-40 flowers (the involucre 6-7 mm long, 7-9 mm wide), and its broader inner and outer phyllaries with broad, translucent margins and green, barely glutinous, apical portions; receptacles with short, lacerate-lanceolate alveoli. Chromosome number, $n = 6$ pairs (Turner 1972).

Local in Nuevo León and adjacent northern Zacatecas; saline flats in gypseous soil, hills, with other gypsophilous subshrubs and mesquite, juniper, opuntia; 1600-1800 m; August-October.

In the original description Turner noted that typical *Isocoma veneta* occurred at the type locality intermixed with plants of *I. gypsophila* B. Turner. Plants of *I. gypsophila* from Zacatecas are large headed with villous vestiture, but the heads are sometimes paired rather than solitary. All collections examined for this relatively poorly known species are cited here: MÉXICO. Nuevo León: topotype, 6 Aug 1971, *Reveal* 2655 (GH, LL). Zacatecas: no other data, 1908, *Lloyd* 19 (GH, US); hills near Cedros, 30 Oct 1907, *Lloyd & Kirkwood* 148 (GH); E of San Juan de los Cedros, ca. 35 mi W of Mex Hwy 54 near Concepción del Oro, 22 Sep 1973, *Reveal* 3361 (GH, NY, TEX, US).

8. *Isocoma hartwegii* (A. Gray) E. Greene

Isocoma hartwegii (A. Gray) E. Greene, *Erythea* 2:111. 1894. BASIONYM: *Bigelovia hartwegii* A. Gray, *Synopt. Fl. N. Amer.* 1(2):143. 1884. LECTOTYPE (selected by McVaugh 1984): MÉXICO. Jalisco: Lagos, *Hartweg 114* (K, NY-photo!; Isotype: GII according to Hall 1928, but not relocated in the present study). *Aster hartwegii* (A. Gray) O. Ktze., *Rev. Gen.* 318. 1891. (*H*)*Aplopappus hartwegii* (A. Gray) S.F. Blake, *Contr. U.S. Natl. Herb.* 23:1492. 1926. *Haplopappus venetus* (Kunth) S.F. Blake var. *hartwegii* (A. Gray) McVaugh, *Contr. Univ. Michigan Herb.* 9:364. 1972.

Subshrubs, at least the upper stems, but commonly stems and leaves, minutely hispidulous to stiffly puberulous. Leaves oblanceolate, usually narrowly so, pinnatifid with 1-4 pairs of slender lobes, 5-20 mm long, the blades 0.5-1.5 (-2.0) mm wide, 2-8 mm wide from lobe tip to tip, 8-20 times longer than wide. Heads 13-22 flowered, broadly turbinate to campanulate, rounded at base, the involucre 5-7 mm high, 4-5 mm wide; phyllaries greenish, barely thickened at the apex, sometimes gland-dotted, without prominent scarious margins; receptacles strongly triangular-alveolate. Corollas 4.5-6.0 mm long, the tube 2.0-3.0 mm long, the lobes deltate to deltate-triangular, 0.6-1.0 mm long, 1/4-1/3 the length of the limb. Achenes broadly turbinate, 1.3-2.3 mm long, densely short sericeous, with 4-6 low, broad, resinous ribs. Chromosome number, $n = 6$ pairs (Jackson & Dimas 1981, as *Haplopappus venetus* [Kunth] S.F. Blake).

Zacatecas, San Luis Potosí, Aguascalientes, Jalisco, Guanajuato, and Hidalgo; gravelly or sandy loam, low hills, saline alluvium, clay flats, or over limestone, gypsum, sandstone, or rhyolite, *Larrea-Prosopis*, matorral; 1800-2400 m; (May-) June-November (-February).

Isocoma hartwegii has been treated as only varietally distinct from *I. veneta* by McVaugh (1984). Although it is likely that the two probably are related as sister taxa, they may reasonably be considered as separate species, consistent in treatment (in the present study) with other closely related taxa in the genus. *Isocoma hartwegii* has shorter, pinnatifid (vs. merely toothed) leaves and longer corolla lobes than *I. veneta*. The two taxa are parapatric (Map 4), and in east central Zacatecas and southwestern San Luis Potosí, where both occur, plants that might be regarded as intermediate are rare among the numerous specimens representing the two extremely well collected species. The single collection known from Hidalgo (Tula, *Viereck 1279-US*) is typical in morphology. A collection of *I. veneta* from the same area, however (Tula, *Pringle 6405-US* 2 sheets), comprises branches typical of the latter as well as one branch apparently intermediate between *I. veneta* and *I. hartwegii*. Both branches on *Pringle 6405* from ND-G are intermediate, and two branches on a MO sheet are typical *I. veneta*.

Within his concept of *Isocoma hartwegii*, Hall (1928) included *I. coronopifolia* as well as *I. tenuisecta*. The latter has pinnatifid leaves and consistently hispidulous vestiture like *I. hartwegii*, but it has smaller heads with fewer flowers, phyllaries with scarious margins and thicker apices, longer achenes, and it is distantly separated in geography.

9. *Isocoma humilis* Nesom.

Isocoma humilis Nesom, *sp. nov.* TYPE: UNITED STATES. Utah: Washington Co., Zion National Park, sandstone, 25 Sep 1971, *W.R. Leverich 1045A* (HOLOTYPE: TEX!).

Isocomae rusbyo E. Greene similis capitulis latis multifloribus et phyllariis ovatis marginibus scariosis apicibusque tantum punctatiglandulosis sed habitu humili acervato, foliis integris, vestimento villosa, et acheniis minoribus costis vadosioribus minus resinosis differt.

Shrubs apparently with a low, moundlike habit, with short, densely and highly branched stems mostly 4-8 cm high; young stems and leaves moderately villous with short, crisped, white hairs. Leaves gland dotted but not resinous, narrowly oblanceolate, 5-10 (-18) mm long, 1.5-3.0 (-5.0) mm wide, sometimes entire but usually with 1-2 (-3) pairs of pinnately arranged teeth or shallow lobes, the teeth and leaf apices with a thick, short, white, spinulose claw. Heads 19-28 flowered, solitary or in pairs, on bracteate pedicels 3-10 mm long, the involucre campanulate, basally rounded, 6-7 mm wide, 5-6 mm high; phyllaries narrowly ovate, in 3-4 strongly graduated series, white indurated with narrow but prominently scarious margins, with a sharply delimited, gland dotted apical portion, without resin pockets. Corollas 4.0-5.0 mm long, the tube 2.3-2.8 mm long, the lobes triangular, 0.5-0.8 mm long. Achenes 1.5-2.0 mm long, obovate, sericeous, with 6-8 slightly raised ribs; longest pappus bristles 3-4 mm long. Chromosome number unknown.

Additional collections examined: UNITED STATES. Utah: Washington Co., Dixie State Park, Snow Canyon, near St. George, red sandstone canyon, siliceous sandy soil, 25 Sep 1971, *Leverich 1042A* (TEX); Washington Co., 15 mi W of Zion National Park on Utah 15, sandstone, sand, 25 Sep 1971, *Leverich 1044A* (TEX).

Isocoma humilis Nesom is recognized by its low stature and rounded habit, villous vestiture, small, toothed leaves, and small corollas and achenes. It occupies a geographic position between that of *I. rusbyi* and *I. acradenia* (Map 2), but its relationships are difficult to perceive. It is similar to *I. acradenia* var. *eremophila* in its toothed leaves and its indurated phyllaries with sharply delimited apical portions but more similar to *I. rusbyi* in its broad, many

flowered heads and ovate phyllaries with scarious margins and merely punctate glandular apical portions. It differs from both species in its habit, vestiture, small leaves, and small achenes, although *I. acradenia* produces achenes that rarely range as small.

All three collections of *Isocoma humilis* were made by William Leverich, at the time a graduate student in botany at the University of Texas who had begun an investigation of the systematics of *Isocoma*. He did not complete his studies but his eye for plants of the genus produced interesting collections and observations. The occurrence of *Isocoma* in Washington Co. was not recorded by Welsh (1983).

10. *Isocoma menziesii* (Hook. & Arn.) Nesom.

Isocoma menziesii (Hook. & Arn.) Nesom. BASIONYM: *Pyrrocoma menziesii* Hook. & Arn., *Bot. Beechey Voy.* 351. 1838.

Variable in habit, vestiture, and leaf morphology. Heads turbinate, basally obtuse to acute, with (15-) 18-25 (-28) flowers, the involucre (6-) 7-9 mm high, 6-8 mm wide; phyllaries oblong oblanceolate to oblong lanceolate, usually the lower 2/3 strongly white indurated, lanceolate acute to rounded at the apex, mostly with green punctate apical areas, small resin pockets sometimes developed in var. *menziesii* and var. *decumbens* (E. Greene) Nesom; receptacles with long, narrowly to broadly lanceolate alveoli. Corollas 5.0-6.5 (-7.0 in var. *diabolica* Nesom) mm long, the tube 3-4 mm long, the lobes 0.5-0.8 mm long, deltate, 1/5-1/3 the length of the limb. Achenes 2.3-3.6 (-4.0) (-5.0 in var. *diabolica*) mm long, with 5-6 orange resinous ribs, or sometimes with up to 10-11 thinner, apparently nonresinous nerves, sericeous, teretish to somewhat flattened.

Isocoma menziesii comprises a series of morphologically disparate but intergrading taxa, which have been treated as varieties or subspecies of *I. veneta* in many previous studies. The chief dissenter was the chief architect of the genus, E.L. Greene himself, who regarded each of these as a separate species. Indeed, each variety is as singular in its typical morphology as other taxa of *Isocoma* recognized as distinct species in the present treatment. Numerous intergrades (as noted below), however, have deterred most students of the group, including the present author, from maintaining more than one species, but field studies and more detailed analyses of morphology may yet show some of these taxa to be isolated to a greater degree than hitherto suspected. One such taxon, *I. arguta*, is segregated as a distinct species in the present treatment.

All of the taxa included here in *Isocoma menziesii*, however, are distinct from typical *I. veneta* and none of them intergrade with it. Compared to the plants of central México, all those of the Pacific coast (*I. menziesii*) differ in their vestiture, longer involucre, and their longer achenes. As in many of the

species of *Isocoma*, these two have parallel tendencies of variation, but they are no more alike than other presumably closely related but distinct species. Further, *I. veneta* and *I. menziesii* are strongly different in habitat and disjunct more than 1100 kilometers at point of closest approach to each other.

Key to the varieties of *I. menziesii*

1. Leaves obovate, coarsely serrate, fleshy thick; stems and leaves glabrous; plants decumbent. var. *sedoides*
- 1' Leaves obovate to oblanceolate, entire to toothed, not fleshy thick, or if so then at least the stems prominently villous; stems and leaves glabrous to villous, tomentose, or glandular; plants erect to decumbent. (2)
 2. Herbage stipitate glandular, essentially without other vestiture. (3)
 - 2' Herbage glabrous to villous or tomentose, not prominently glandular. (4)
3. Plants strictly erect; leaves 4-10 mm wide; capitulescence distinctly corymboid; achenes mostly 4-5 mm long; San Benito and Santa Clara cos. var. *diabolica*
- 3' Plants decumbent to erect; leaves 2-4 mm wide; capitulescence corymboid to loosely paniculate; achenes mostly 2.3-3.6 mm long; San Diego Co. to Baja California Norte. var. *decumbens*
 4. Plants glabrous or slightly hairy, sometimes resinous. (5)
 - 4' Plants prominently tomentose or villous. (8)
5. At least the lower leaves with serrate margins. (6)
- 5' Leaves entire or few toothed at the apex. (7)
 6. Corollas 6-7 mm long; achenes (3.8-) 4.5-5.0 mm long. var. *diabolica*
 - 6' Corollas 5-7 mm long; achenes 2.3-3.6 mm long. var. *vernonioides*
7. Leaves distinctly spreading toothed or lobed at the apex; phyllary apices usually spreading to slightly reflexed. var. *tridentata*
- 7' Leaves entire to shallowly serrate at the apex; phyllary apices erect, rarely spreading. var. *menziesii*
 8. Herbage villous with spreading-crisped, relatively thick based hairs; leaves oblanceolate to oblong oblanceolate, commonly toothed along most of the margins; stems usually erect. var. *vernonioides*

8' Herbage finely and closely gray tomentose; leaves narrowly oblanceolate, entire to few toothed; stems decumbent to erect.

..... var. *decumbens*

a. Var. *decumbens* (E. Greene) Nesom.

Isocoma menziesii (Hook. & Arn.) Nesom var. *decumbens* (E. Greene) Nesom, *comb. nov.* BASIONYM: *Isocoma decumbens* E. Greene, *Leaf. Bot. Observ. Crit.* 1:172. 1906. LECTOTYPE (designated here): UNITED STATES. California: San Diego Co., clay depression on mesas, near San Diego, 13 Sep 1903, *T.S. Brandegee 3405* (ND-G!; Isolectotypes: GH!, LL!, NY!, US!). *Haplopappus venetus* (Kunth) S.F. Blake var. *decumbens* (E. Greene) Munz, *Man. S. Calif. Bot.* 522. 1935. The combination *Isocoma veneta* (Kunth) E. Greene var. *decumbens* (E. Greene) Jepson (*Man. Fl. Pl. S. Calif.* 1029. 1925) was not legitimately made, as it was based on an apparently unpublished name, "*Bigelowia veneta* var. *decumbens* Bdg." The lectotype has a handwritten label as "*Isocoma decumbens* Greene;" the duplicates have a printed label distributed by C.F. Baker as "*Isocoma decumbens* (Brand.) Greene."

Bigelowia furfuracea E. Greene, *Bull. Calif. Acad. Sci.* 1:87. 1885. TYPE: Probably MÉXICO. Baja California Norte (according to Greene): collection data not specified (UC, see Hall 1928 for comments). *Haplopappus venetus* (Kunth) S.F. Blake subsp. *furfuraceus* (E. Greene) Hall, *Carnegie Inst. Washington Publ.* 389:226. 1928. *Haplopappus venetus* (Kunth) S.F. Blake var. *furfuraceus* (E. Greene) Munz, *Man. S. Calif. Bot.* 523. 1935. *Isocoma veneta* (Kunth) E. Greene var. *furfuracea* (E. Greene) Beauchamp, *Phytologia* 59:437. 1986.

Nearly prostrate to decumbent or somewhat erect shrubs, closely arachnoid and minutely glandular, sometimes one or the other. Leaves narrowly oblanceolate, mostly entire or with 1-2 pairs of teeth near the apex, 5-22 mm long, 2-4 mm wide, commonly densely arranged, often in axillary fascicles. Heads turbinate-campanulate, usually arranged in a loose capitulescence with numerous (1-) few headed clusters at the ends of slender, often lax branches; phyllaries narrowly oblanceolate-oblong, strongly white indurated, usually with an orange midvein from top to bottom, acute to rounded at the apex, the middle and inner sometimes short aristate, with a sharply delimited, villousulous apical area, punctate or often with several small but distinct resin pockets. Chromosome number, $n = 12$ pairs (Raven, *et al.* 1960, as *Haplopappus venetus* var. *vernonioides*).

Localized in southern San Diego Co., San Clemente and Santa Catalina Islands, and immediately adjacent Baja California Norte; sandy flats or slopes, commonly in disturbed sites, 10-50 (-175) m; July-November.

Plants of var. *decumbens* may be erect to decumbent in habit, commonly with slender stems and small, sometimes crowded leaves, but they are particularly distinguished by their vestiture. The stems, leaves, and phyllaries most commonly produce a close, arachnoid tomentum of hairs finer than those in var. *vernonioides*, and beneath this, a layer of minute, stipitate glands. Tomentose plants are the more common, but the development of both the tomentum and the glands is variable and some plants may produce only one or the other. The type of *Bigelovia furfuracea* E. Greene apparently produces only minute glands (Hall 1928), lacking other types of trichomes. The narrow, strongly indurated phyllaries, sometimes with resin pockets (also found in vars. *menziesii* and *tridentata* [E. Greene] Nesom), are similar to those of *I. acradenia*, and the possibility of genetic influx from the latter should be investigated further.

The boundaries between var. *decumbens* and both var. *menziesii* and var. *vernonioides* are blurred by intermediates, although there does appear to be some degree of isolation. Collections of var. *decumbens* and var. *menziesii*, including apparent intermediates, have been in San Diego Co. at Lindo Lake (Youngberg 29 and 29a-LL) and at Chula Vista (various collectors). Many of these prominently tomentose plants appear to be otherwise identical in morphology to var. *menziesii*. In most cases, I have arbitrarily identified plants as var. *menziesii* if they are completely glabrous, even though they are otherwise similar to var. *decumbens*.

b. Var. *diabolica* Nesom.

Isocoma menziesii (Hook. & Arn.) Nesom var. *diabolica* Nesom, var. nov.

TYPE: UNITED STATES. California: San Benito Co., Diablo Range, 9 mi SE of turnoff to Pinnacles Natl. Monument along Calif. Rte. 25, openly wooded slope with *Quercus turbinella*, *Juniperus californica*, and assorted shrubs, 1250 ft, locally abundant, many branched shrub, 5 Oct 1985, D.J. Keil 19042 (HOLOTYPE: TEX!; Isotypes: OBI, UCR!).

Isocomae menziesii (Hook. & Arn.) Nesom var. *vernonioidi* (Nutt.) Nesom similis sed vestimento dense stipitati-glanduloso plerumque sine villis, corollis ac acheniis longioribus, et habitionibus montanis differt.

Erect shrubs 4-6 dm tall, with distinctly whitish stems, the stems, leaves, and phyllaries densely viscid with stipitate glandular hairs, sometimes eglandular but then densely resinous viscid, without other pubescence except sometimes very sparsely villous in the leaf axils or along stems. Leaves obovate to narrowly oblanceolate or narrowly elliptic-oblanceolate, the largest lower 2-4 cm long, 5-10 mm wide, with the margins shallowly serrate, the upper sharply reduced in size, entire. Heads 20-26 flowered, in corymboid capitulescences, turbinate, the involucre 7-9 mm high; phyllaries with an apical area 1/2-1/3

the total length, gradually developed from the base, punctate, the tip slightly reflexed or crisped, often short-spinulose. Corollas 6.0-7.0 mm long. Achenes (3.8-) 4.3-5.0 mm long, narrowly oblong-ob lanceolate, somewhat compressed, densely sericeous.

San Benito and Santa Clara cos., apparently most abundant in the Diablo Range of the former; open slopes and cliffs, mostly in foothill woodlands, 15-400 m; August-October.

Additional collections examined: UNITED STATES. California: San Benito Co., Tres Pinos-Paicines, 22 Sep 1920, *Abrams 7661* (NY); San Benito Co., near Emmett's Station, Panoche Pass Road, exposed cliffs, 25 Sep 1927, *Ferris 6889* (LL); San Benito Co., along Rte. 25 SE of Hollister, 2.5 mi NW of Paicines, foothill woodland area, 600 ft, 4 Sep 1983, *Keil 17924* (UCR). Santa Clara Co., Calaveras Road 2 mi E of Milpitas, 50 ft, open hills, 10 Oct 1955, *Rose 55183* (TEX).

These plants were included by Hall (1928) for the most part within his concept of *Isocoma veneta* var. *vernonioides*, but they are distinctive in morphology as well as geography. They are the only ones of *I. menziesii* to inhabit primarily inland, montane sites. Var. *diabolica* differs from var. *vernonioides* in its resinous, usually densely stipitate glandular vestiture (with villous hairs lacking or sparsely present along the stems), and in its consistently reduced, somewhat bractlike upper cauline leaves, longer corollas, and longer achenes. In vestiture and leaf morphology, as well as the inland habitats, these plants are reminiscent of *I. acradenia* var. *bracteosa*, which occurs only slightly to the south and east, but the phyllaries of var. *diabolica* lack well developed resin pockets. Although the plants of var. *diabolica* are consistent in morphology, some of var. *vernonioides*, including the type of *I. villosa* E. Greene, also are stipitate glandular. Further, some plants from San Diego Co. (e.g., *Brandege 1633*-NY, US-2 sheets), as well as a number of collections from around King City in Monterey County (e.g., *Rose 36735*-GH, US), may be very similar to var. *diabolica* in habit and vestiture, although in achene and corolla size they are more typical of other varieties of *I. menziesii* (identified here as var. *decumbens* and var. *vernonioides*, respectively).

Populations of *Isocoma acradenia* var. *bracteosa* occur in close proximity to those of var. *diabolica* (e.g., San Benito Co., Griswold Hills, ca. 3 mi S of jct of Idria road with Panoche Pass road, *Ferris & Ernst 13083*-NY).

c. Var. *menziesii*

Isocoma menziesii (Hook. & Arn.) Nesom var. *menziesii* BASIONYM: *Pyrrocoma menziesii* Hook. & Arn., *Bot. Beechey Voy.* 351. 1838. TYPE: UNITED STATES. California: [near San Diego?], 1786-89, *A. Menzies* (K, GH-photo!, US-photo!). (*H*) *Aplopappus menziesii* (Hook. & Arn.) Torr. & A. Gray, *Fl. N. Amer.* 2:242. 1842. *Bigelovia menziesii* (Hook.

& Arn.) A. Gray, Proc. Amer. Acad. Arts 8:638. 1873. See comments by Hall (1928) regarding the type specimens of this taxon and *I. vernonioides*.

Isocoma oxyphylla E. Greene, Leaff. Bot. Observ. Crit. 1:171. 1906. LECTOTYPE (designated here): UNITED STATES. California: San Diego Co., Jamul Valley, near San Diego, 1875, *E. Palmer 134* (US!; Isolectotypes: BM, UC). *Haplopappus venetus* (Kunth) S.F. Blake subsp. *oxyphyllus* (E. Greene) Hall, Carnegie Inst. Washington Publ. 389:225. 1928. *Haplopappus venetus* (Kunth) S.F. Blake var. *oxyphyllus* (E. Greene) Munz, *Man. S. Calif. Bot.* 523. 1935. *Isocoma veneta* (Kunth) E. Greene var. *oxyphylla* (E. Greene) Beauchamp, *Phytologia* 59:438. 1986.

Haplopappus fasciculatus Vasey & Rose, Proc. U.S. Natl. Mus. 11:530. 1888. TYPE: MÉXICO. Baja California Norte: San Quentín Bay, Jan 1889, *E. Palmer 635* (HOLOTYPE: US!).

Shrubs 0.5-2.5 m tall, glabrous and usually resinous, erect or in spreading clumps, rarely decumbent. Leaves narrowly oblanceolate, 15-30 (-40) mm long, 3-8 mm wide, entire or with 1-2 pairs of apical teeth or shallow lobes, axillary fascicles commonly produced. Phyllaries sometimes reflexed or spreading at the apex, especially in San Diego Co., commonly with a thin, orange midvein extending from base to tip, small resin pockets sometimes present. Chromosome number, $n = 12$ pairs (Pinkava & Keil 1977, as *H. venetus* [Kunth] S.F. Blake subsp. *furfuraceus* [E. Greene] Hall).

Baja California Norte and Baja California Sur, Orange and San Diego cos., San Clemente and Santa Catalina Islands, largely replaced northward by var. *vernonioides*, except for apparently disjunct populations in the vicinity of San Francisco (see below); chaparral, scrub communities, dunes or sandy flats, sandy arroyos, stream banks, edges of saline ponds, rocky canyon walls; 2-350 (-1100) m; (April-) August-January.

Plants of var. *menziesii* are similar to those of var. *decumbens* but different in their glabrous herbage, larger leaves, and heads commonly in more compact and distinctly corymboid capitulescences.

The type of *Isocoma menziesii*, with its glabrate herbage and narrowly lanceolate leaves with a few shallow teeth near the apex, is more similar to plants previously known as *I. oxyphylla* E. Greene than any other taxon. In fact, similar plants occur through nearly the whole range of var. "*oxyphylla*." To the north of San Diego and Orange counties, plants (var. *vernonioides*) have a tendency to produce a villous vestiture and obovate leaves evenly toothed along most of the margin. The two taxa, however, appear to be completely intergrading, and many plants are necessarily identified arbitrarily. In San Diego County, nearly all the plants identified here as var. *menziesii* are morpholog-

ically influenced to some degree either by var. *decumbens* or by var. *vernonioides*. In the present study, I have identified glabrous or glabrate plants with leaves prominently toothed along the margins as well as plants prominently villous but with more weakly toothed leaves as var. *vernonioides*. Glabrous or glabrate plants with entire to apically few toothed leaves are var. *menziesii*. Clearly, these two taxa are essentially the same biologically as those perceived by Hall, but I have associated the type of *I. menziesii* with his "subsp. *oxyphylla*" rather than *I. vernonioides*.

From Encinitas to La Jolla (San Diego Co.), a number of collections have been made of decumbent plants otherwise mostly similar to erect plants of var. *menziesii*. In Baja California N and S, spreading to somewhat decumbent plants are relatively common, and the significant variability in leaf shape in that area needs to be investigated further. *Haplopappus fasciculatus* is a form with densely arranged leaves but otherwise within the geographical and morphological range of var. *menziesii*, which commonly produces axillary fascicles of small leaves.

The plants identified as var. *menziesii* from the vicinity of San Francisco (e.g., *Brandeggee s.n.*-NMC, NY; *Cannon s.n.*-GH) produce sparsely villous stems but nearly glabrous leaves with a few, shallow teeth only on the distal margins, and they are nearly identical to many collected from around San Diego. The San Francisco populations are far disjunct from others of var. *menziesii* and they appear to be separated from those of var. *vernonioides* as well; at least I have seen no collections of the latter from Santa Cruz Co., and those from Monterrey Co. are strongly divergent in morphology.

d. Var. *sedoides* (E. Greene) Nesom.

Isocoma menziesii (Hook. & Arn.) Nesom var. ***sedoides*** (E. Greene) Nesom, *comb. nov.* BASIONYM: *Bigelowia veneta* var. *sedoides* E. Greene, Bull. Calif. Acad. Sci. 2:400. 1887. TYPE: UNITED STATES. California: [Santa Barbara Co.], Santa Cruz Island, "edges of low cliffs overhanging the sea, on the north side of the island," other data not specified (CAS). *Isocoma sedoides* (E. Greene) E. Greene, Leaflet Bot. Observ. Crit. 1:172. 1906. *Isocoma veneta* (Kunth) E. Greene var. *sedoides* (E. Greene) Jepson, *Man. Fl. Pl. Calif.* 1029. 1925. *Haplopappus venetus* (Kunth) S.F. Blake var. *sedoides* (E. Greene) Munz, *Man. S. Calif. Bot.* 522. 1935. See comments following the citation of *I. latifolia*.

Plants glabrous or nearly so; stems stout, decumbent, prostrate, or pendent. Leaves clearly succulent, broadly obovate to oblanceolate, coarsely serrate. Heads in a dense, capitate cluster.

California (Santa Rosa, Santa Cruz, San Miguel, Anacapa, and Santa Catalina Islands, and adjacent coast from the vicinity of Newport Beach north

to Morro and Cambria), northwestern Baja California Norte; dunes, coastal scrub, talus slopes, commonly pendulous on cliff edges, 0-20 m; (April-) June-December.

Var. *sedoides* (E. Greene) Nesom appears to be somewhat distinct in habitat though sympatric in distribution with var. *vernonioides*, and intermediates between the two have been collected at every locality where var. *sedoides* occurs. Some identifications have to be made arbitrarily. The label of a collection from Piedras Blancas Point in San Luis Obispo Co. (Leverich 1072-TEX) notes that a mixed population occurred there: upright plants (var. *vernonioides*), with glabrous to pubescent herbage, and a "low form in tangled woody clumps up to 6 ft in diameter," with succulent leaves (var. *sedoides*). Plants of the single collection from México here identified as var. *sedoides* (Baja California Norte, ca. 1 mi N of mouth of Arroyo Santo Tomás on coastal bluffs, Wiggins & Thomas 406-US) were noted as being "shrubby."

e. Var. *tridentata* (E. Greene) Nesom.

Isocoma menziesii (Hook. & Arn.) Nesom var. *tridentata* (E. Greene) Nesom, *comb. nov.* BASIONYM: *Bigelovia tridentata* E. Greene, Bull. Torrey Bot. Club 10:126. 1883. TYPE: MÉXICO. Baja California Norte: Cedros Island, 1885, E. Greene s.n. (HOLOTYPE: UC). *Isocoma tridentata* (E. Greene) E. Greene, Erythea 2:111. 1894. (*H*) *Aplopappus tridentatus* (E. Greene) S.F. Blake, Contr. U.S. Natl. Herb. 23:1493. 1926. *Haplopappus venetus* (Kunth) S.F. Blake subsp. *tridentatus* (E. Greene) Hall, Carnegie Inst. Washington Publ. 389:225. 1928.

Linosyris dentata Kellogg, Proc. Calif. Acad. Sci. 2:16. 1863. TYPE: MÉXICO. Baja California Norte: Cedros Island, Veatch (UC-see comments by Hall 1928).

Distinguished by its narrowly oblanceolate leaves 15-30 mm long, 2-5 mm wide, consistently with 1-2 (-3) pairs of prominently divergent teeth or lobes near the apex and its phyllaries with triangular-lanceolate-attenuate, reflexing or spreading apices. Erect shrubs 0.8-1.5 m tall, completely glabrous, usually glutinous; phyllaries often with small resin pockets; achenes 2.3-2.6 mm long.

Cedros Island of Baja California Norte and immediately adjacent coastal mainland, from near Punta Prieta (Baja California Norte) to the Vizcaino region (Baja California Sur); coast or upper strand, dunes, arroyos, pond edges, rocky areas, 1-125 (-200) m; October-May.

Var. *tridentata* is similar to var. *menziesii* and apparently intergrades with it on the mainland, particularly in the region of Punta Prieta, but numerous and relatively uniform collections of these distinctive plants have been made within the small area of its range, both on Cedros Island and the mainland. The spreading-reflexing phyllary apices are distinctive although similar ones

sometimes occur in plants of var. *menziesii*, particularly those from San Diego County and vicinity.

f. Var. *vernonioides* (Nutt.) Nesom.

Isocoma menziesii (Hook. & Arn.) Nesom var. ***vernonioides*** (Nutt.) Nesom, *comb. nov.* BASIONYM: *Isocoma vernonioides* Nutt., Trans. Amer. Phil. Soc., ser. 2, 7:320. 1840. HOLOTYPE: UNITED STATES. California: Santa Barbara, in marshes near the sea, Apr-May [1836], *T. Nuttall s.n.* (BM, GH-photo!; Probable isotypes: GH!, NY!). *Isocoma veneta* (Kunth) E. Greene var. *vernonioides* (Nutt.) Jepson, *Fl. W. Mid. Calif.* 560. 1901. *Haplopappus venetus* (Kunth) S.F. Blake subsp. *vernonioides* (Nutt.) Hall, Carnegie Inst. Washington Publ. 389:224. 1928. The branch on the NY sheet closely matches the BM plant and description; that on the GH sheet is significantly different. Hall (1928) also cited a duplicate at K.

Isocoma leucanthemifolia E. Greene, Leaf. Bot. Observ. Crit. 1:171. 1906. LECTOTYPE (designated here): UNITED STATES. California: San Diego Co., Warner's Ranch, 21 Oct 1889, *C.R. Orcutt* (US!).

Isocoma microdonta E. Greene, Leaf. Bot. Observ. Crit. 1:171. 1906. LECTOTYPE (designated here): UNITED STATES. California: [Santa Barbara Co.], Santa Maria, Nov 1893, *Mrs. Blochman s.n.* (ND-G!).

Isocoma latifolia E. Greene, Leaf. Bot. Observ. Crit. 1:172. 1906. LECTOTYPE (designated here): UNITED STATES. California: [Santa Barbara Co.], Santa Cruz Island, Jul-Aug 1886, *E.L. Greene s.n.* (ND-G!; Isolectotype: GH!). On the ND-G sheet (marked by Greene as "*Isocoma latifolia*, Greene Type!") are four branches, two of which are prominently villous, matching Greene's description of this taxon. The other two branches are nearly glabrous and are referable to var. *sedoides* in the present study. The GH specimen is var. *sedoides*. The glabrous branches in this collection may ultimately be found to represent elements of the type of Greene's *Isocoma sedoides*.

Isocoma villosa E. Greene, Leaf. Bot. Observ. Crit. 1:172. 1906. LECTOTYPE (designated here): UNITED STATES. According to Greene, "sent from southern California" and "grown in the University Botanic Garden" at Berkeley, where gathered in Nov 1893 by Mr. Davy (ND-G!; Isolectotype: ND-G!). The label data on the two type sheets correspond exactly with Greene's published data. Three branches are preserved and probably are from the same plant;

the stems are villous-pilose and the leaves are densely stipitate glandular and sparsely pilose.

Erect or ascending to somewhat decumbent subshrubs 0.5-1.0 m tall, glabrate to hirtellous- or villous-pilose or densely gray tomentose with long, vitreous, flattened hairs, sometimes stipitate glandular as well. Leaves glabrate to villous, linear to oblanceolate or spatulate-oblong, 1-4 cm long, 2-6 (-9) mm wide, pinnately toothed or shallowly lobed. Phyllaries acute attenuate to deltate or nearly oblong with a blunt apex, not aristate or rarely only slightly so, usually glabrous. Achenes lightly sericeous, usually with 5-6 orange-resinous nerves but sometimes with 10-11 thin, light colored nerves. Chromosome number, $n = 12$ pairs (Raven, *et al.* 1960; De Jong & Montgomery 1963; Pinkava & Keil 1977; Keil 1979; Semple, *et al.* 1989, as *I. veneta*).

Northern Baja California Norte, abundant in California primarily along the coast from San Diego north to Santa Barbara and on all the Channel Islands, more infrequent northward; coastal bluffs and dunes, sandy flats, borders of salt marshes, and occasionally on dry slopes, 5-400 m in California, 650-900 m in México; (April-) July-December.

In the southern area of their range (particularly San Diego and Riverside Cos.), plants of var. *vernonioides* produce small leaves that are often nearly glabrous, perhaps reflecting the influence of genes from var. *menziesii*. Among putative intermediates with var. *menziesii*, plants with regularly serrate leaf margins have been arbitrarily identified here as var. *vernonioides*.

Several similar but atypical collections from the area of Pasadena (e.g., Grinnell s.n.-NY, US; McClatchie s.n.-NY) are apparently decumbent with loose, long pedicellate capitulescences and have phyllaries with large, sharply delimited apical areas.

See var. *sedoides* for other comments on variation in var. *vernonioides*; further detailed comments regarding variation in the latter were provided by Hall (1928).

pluriflora !

11. *Isocoma plurifolia* (Torr. & A. Gray) E. Greene

Isocoma plurifolia (Torr. & A. Gray) E. Greene, Erythea 2:111. 1894. BASIONYM: *Linosyris plurifolia* Torr. & A. Gray, Fl. N. Amer. 2:233. 1842. TYPE: UNITED STATES. ["Sources of the Canadian"], from the Long Expedition, 1820, Dr. E. James (HOLOTYPE: NY!, see comments below regarding the collection locality and type). *Bigelovia plurifolia* (Torr. & A. Gray) A. Gray, Proc. Amer. Acad. Arts 8:638. 1873. *Haplopappus plurifolius* (Torr. & A. Gray) Hall, Carnegie Inst. Washington Publ. 389:237. 1928.

Linosyris wrightii A. Gray, *Pl. Wright*. 1:95. 1852. TYPE: UNITED STATES. Texas: [El Paso Co.], valley of the Rio Grande, 60 or 70 mi below El Paso, Sep 1852, *C. Wright 284* (HOLOTYPE: GH!, NY-photo!; Isotypes: GH!, US!). *Bigelovia wrightii* (A. Gray) A. Gray, *Proc. Amer. Acad. Arts* 8:639. 1873. *Isocoma wrightii* (A. Gray) Rydb., *Bull. Torrey Bot. Club* 33:152. 1906.

Linosyris heterophylla A. Gray, *Pl. Wright*. 1:95. 1852. TYPE: UNITED STATES. Texas: [Reeves Co.?], valley of the Pecos, Aug 1849, *C. Wright 283* (HOLOTYPE: GH!; Isotype: ND-G!). *Aster heterophyllus* (A. Gray) O. Ktze., *Rev. Gen.* 318. 1891. *Isocoma heterophylla* (A. Gray) E. Greene, *Erythea* 2:111. 1894. (*H*) *Aplopappus heterophyllus* (A. Gray) S.F. Blake in Tidestrom, *Contr. U.S. Natl. Herb.* 25:546. 1925.

Linosyris hirtella A. Gray, *Pl. Wright*. 1:95. 1852. TYPE: UNITED STATES. Texas: [Jeff Davis Co.], "valley of the Limpia," Aug 1849, *C. Wright 285* (HOLOTYPE: GH!; Isotype: GH!). *Bigelovia wrightii* (A. Gray) A. Gray var. *hirtella* (A. Gray) A. Gray, *Synopt. Fl. N. Amer.* 1(2):142. 1884. *Isocoma hirtella* (A. Gray) Heller, *Muhlenbergia* 1:6. 1900.

Isocoma oxylepis Woot. & Standl., *Contr. U.S. Natl. Herb.* 16:180. 1913. TYPE: MÉXICO. Chihuahua: Mexican boundary line near White Water, 11 Sep 1893, *E.A. Mearns 2288* (HOLOTYPE: US!).

Isocoma halophytica B. Turner, *Sida* 5:23. 1972. TYPE: MÉXICO. Chihuahua: S end of Laguna Jaco, 9 Sep 1940, *I.M. Johnston & C.H. Muller 1090* (HOLOTYPE: MICH; Isotypes: GH!, TEX!).

Shrubs 0.5-1.0 (-1.5) m tall, with whitish stems. Leaves spreading-ascending, often curving upwards, oblanceolate to narrowly oblong oblanceolate or nearly linear, mostly 1-4 (-5) cm long, 3.0-5.0 (-9.0) mm wide, the margins entire or uncommonly with 1 (-3) pairs of shallow teeth or lobes, often sparsely and minutely ciliate along the margins, rarely more densely hirtellous, gray green, usually not glutinous, the blade with imbedded glandular papillae or less commonly short stipitate glandular, otherwise glabrous to sparsely hispidulous. Heads in dense, corymboid capitulescences, (8-) 11-17 (-21) flowered, campanulate to broadly turbinate, the involucre 3.2-5.5 mm high, 2.5-4.0 mm wide; phyllary apex barely differentiated, or if green and thicker, then surrounded by a scarious-translucent margin, not glutinous; receptacles with narrowly triangular to deltate alveoli. Corollas 5-6 mm long, the tube 3.0-4.0 mm, glabrous, the lobes 1.0-1.8 mm long, 2/5-3/5 the length of the limb. Achenes 1.5-1.9 (-2.8) mm long, with 6-8 thick, resinous ribs. Chromosome number: $n = 6$ pairs (Powell & Turner 1963, as *I. heterophylla*, Reeves Co.; Weedon & Powell 1978, as *H. wrightii*, Culberson Co., Tex.; Powell & Powell

1977, as *H. wrightii*, Culberson and Reeves cos., Tex.); $n = 12$ pairs (Jackson 1959, as *H. plurifolia*, Rio Arriba Co., N.M.; Turner, Powell, & Watson 1973, as *I. wrightii*, Brewster Co., Tex.; Powell & Powell 1977, as *H. wrightii*, Hudspeth Co., Tex.).

Chihuahua, Coahuila, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona; igneous or calcareous substrate, less commonly over gypsum, dunes, sandy or clay loam, commonly with *Larrea-Proserpinaca*; 400-1400 (-1600) m; (April-) July-October.

The type specimen was first identified by Torrey as *Chrysocoma graveolens* Nutt. (Ann. Lyceum Nat. Hist. New York 2:211. 1828.), from a series of collections sent to him by the naturalist Dr. E.P. James of the Long Expedition. The authorship of this name was later incorrectly attributed to Torrey himself, but in 1842, Torrey & Gray recognized that the plant was not the same species as Nuttall's (a species of *Chrysothamnus*) and named it as a member of *Linosyris*. Torrey & Gray, as well as Gray in later publications, placed *Chrysocoma graveolens* (sensu Torrey) as a synonym of *Linosyris plurifolia* Torr. & A. Gray.

The type collection of *Linosyris plurifolia* evidently was made at the northern edge of the range of the species; the label gives no specific information but Torrey & Gray noted that it might have come from the "Upper Missouri or Platte?." Part of Long's expedition, including Long & James, left Colorado in late July and August of 1820 and traveled southeastward into what they believed to be "sources of the Canadian" River. Osterhout (1920), however, thought it more likely that these were actually tributaries of the Cimarron in southeastern Colorado and adjacent New Mexico. In any case, the expedition continued to travel eastward and the type probably was collected either in the Texas panhandle or the northeastern corner of New Mexico at the upper extremity of the range of the species. No records outside the Texas panhandle are shown in the *Atlas of the Flora of the Great Plains* (GPFA 1977), but it is recorded here for northeastern New Mexico in Harding Co. (*A.H. Wright s.n.*-NMC), and it has been reported for Union Co., New Mexico (Martin & Hutchins 1981, as *Haplopappus heterophyllus*; added on Map 2).

Isocoma plurifolia is recognized by its relatively small, few flowered heads, deeply cut corolla lobes, and usually entire, mostly glabrous, nonglutinous but papillate or stipitate glandular leaves commonly with sparsely ciliate margins. The species is variable in vestiture but its geographic boundaries appear to be well defined and there is no reasonable way to formally recognize the variants. See further comments below and following the description of *I. tomentosa*.

Plants of *Isocoma plurifolia* with shallowly toothed or lobed leaves are relatively common in central New Mexico along the western margin of the range of the species, where it approaches *I. azteca*. In Sandoval Co., New Mexico, *Arsene 16486* (LL) from the vicinity of San Ysidro is typical *I. plurifolia*, but *Hartman 3387* (LL) from 21 mi NW of Bernalillo bears three separate branches, all small headed like *I. plurifolia* and producing deeply in-

cised corolla lobes, but the lower leaves on two of the branches are shallow pinnately toothed. Similar plants have been collected from another locality in Sandoval Co. (Puerco River, *Losure* 197-ARIZ 2 sheets), in Rio Arriba Co. (Chamita, *Eggleston* 20470-GH, NY-2 sheets), Santa Fe Co. (e.g., 13 mi SW of Santa Fe, *Plowman & Kilham* AP139-GH), and Socorro Co. (near Ft. Craig, *Rusby* 2286-ND-G). It is possible that these plants show the genetic influence of *I. azteca*, but other plants with few toothed or shallowly lobed leaves, including the type of *Linosyris wrightii* A. Gray, occur sporadically throughout the range of *I. plurifolia*, in most cases apparently significantly removed from possible sources of genetic influence from any other species. The prominently lobed leaf plants are mostly along the western margin of the species and might ultimately be recognized as a weakly defined variety.

Isocoma plurifolia was reported by Kearney & Peebles (1951, as *Haplopappus heterophyllus*) as widespread in Arizona; some of the Arizona plants previously identified as this species are *I. rusbyi*, which differs in its larger heads with more flowers and longer achenes with much thicker, apically extended ribs, and some apparently are forms of *I. acradenia* with only weakly developed resin pockets in the phyllaries. Few specimens have been recorded in the present study that document the occurrence of *I. plurifolia* in Arizona: Cochise Co., 9 mi SE of Cochise, 8 Aug 1936, *Anderson* 1266 (NMC); Graham Co., Sulphur Springs Valley below Fort Grant, 4 Sep 1919, *Eggleston* 15929-GH; [Pima Co.], Empire Ranch, 20 Sep-4 Oct 1902, *Griffiths & Thornber* 278 (NY); "southern Arizona," Sep 1874, *Rothrock* 694-GH, NY); "alkaline plains," 11 Sep 1884, *Pringle s.n.*-GH, NY-2 sheets. These plants have deeply cut corolla lobes and other relatively features of *I. plurifolia*, except for the densely hispidulous leaves and the stems, which vary from hispidulous to sparsely short-puberulous or -villous. A plant from southwestern New Mexico (Luna Co., Columbus, *Hershey s.n.*-NMC) also belongs with these. The Anderson collection, however, is glabrous, and except for it, these plants appear to form a natural unit; all are best associated with *I. plurifolia* and may eventually warrant formal taxonomic recognition, based primarily on their stem vestiture.

The type of *Linosyris hirtella* A. Gray has densely hirtellous stems and leaves, and similar scattered collections, though mostly with less dense vestiture, have been made in southwest Texas and southern New Mexico, as well as in Arizona. It is possible that this reflects an ancestral relationship between *Isocoma plurifolia* and *I. tenuisecta*, which also has hirtellous herbage, dense capitulescences, and deeply cut corolla lobes. The two species, however, apparently are sympatric in southeastern Arizona, and no evidence of intergradation in leaf shape or phyllary morphology has been noted. A contrasting hypothesis regarding the closest relative of *I. tenuisecta* follows its description.

The type collection of *Isocoma halophytica* B. Turner was made in the southeastern corner of the range of the species (almost certainly in Chihuahua

rather than "Coahuila" as noted on the label, though very near the state line). These plants have densely short stipitate glandular stems and leaves but otherwise fall within the variability of *I. plurifolia*. Two other collections of the same highly glandular morphotype have been made near Laguna Jaco in the vicinity of the type locality (Stewart & Johnston 1955-GH, LL; Stewart 667-GH), but nearly identical forms occur scattered through the range of the species (e.g., Reeves, Brewster, Presidio, and Hudspeth cos. in Texas, and in Eddy and Chaves counties, New Mexico, particularly in the vicinity of Roswell in the latter). These glands apparently are papillae raised above the leaf surface, perhaps in response to a highly gypseous substrate, such papillae otherwise occurring imbedded on leaf surfaces of many plants lacking a glandular appearance.

Both diploids and tetraploids have been reported within *Isocoma plurifolia*, but these ploidy levels do not appear to be correlated with differences in morphology or geography.

12. *Isocoma rusbyi* E. Greene

Isocoma rusbyi E. Greene, Leaf. Bot. Observ. Crit. 1:170. 1906. LECTOTYPE (designated here): UNITED STATES. Arizona: [Navaho Co.], Holbrook, 20 Aug 1883, H.H. Rusby 651 (US!; Isolectotypes: GH!, ND-G!, NY-2 sheets!, UC).

Shrubs 45-90 cm tall. Leaves narrowly elliptic oblong to elliptic obovate, entire, mostly 2-4 mm wide (-10 mm in Coconino Co.), completely glabrous and without marginal cilia, punctate glutinous or less commonly papillate. Heads 19-25 flowered, the involucre (5.5-) 6.0-9.5 mm long, 5.0-7.5 mm wide; phyllaries narrowly triangular-lanceolate with acute apices, apically glutinous, the hyaline margins often very broad and often minutely ciliate fringed; receptacles with long, lanceolate-attenuate, lacerate alveoli. Corollas 5.0-6.5 mm long, the tube 2.8-3.8 mm long, lobes triangular, 0.8-1.1 mm long. Achenes 2.8-3.5 mm long, 8-10 ribbed, the ribs thick, resin filled, and often forming "horns" at the apex. Chromosome number, $n = 6$ pairs (Solbrig, *et al.* 1964, as *Haplopappus drummondii*; Keil 1979, as *I. drummondii*; Turner & Flyr 1966, as *I. heterophylla*).

Arizona, Utah, New Mexico, and Colorado; rocky or sandy soil, less commonly in clay, desert shrub communities, usually in saline soil, sometimes with scattered junipers, 750-1500 m; August-October (-November).

This distinctive species has been mistakenly identified both as *Isocoma drummondii* and *I. plurifolia*. See comments following *I. azteca* regarding putative intermediates between it and *I. rusbyi*. Only one specimen of *Isocoma rusbyi* from Colorado has been seen in the present study ("S.W. Colorado,

near the Utah line," Aug 1875, *Brandege 1208-NY*), although it may be more abundant in that state.

13. *Isocoma tehuacana* Nesom.

Isocoma tehuacana Nesom, *sp. nov.* TYPE: MÉXICO. Puebla: Tehuacan, Dec 1841, *Liebmann 526* (HOLOTYPE: NY!; Isotypes: GH!, GH-tracing and fragment *ex herb.* Klatt!, MO!).

Isocomae venetae (Kunth) E. Greene similis sed vestimento puberulo caulium ac foliorum, tubis sericeis corollarum, et acheniis longioribus differt.

Subshrubs 2-3 dm tall, the stems and leaves densely short puberulous with hairs with thick, orange resinous bases quickly tapered to filiform, whitish, crisped apices. Leaves narrowly oblanceolate to oblanceolate, 1-2 cm long, 2-3 mm wide, with 1-3 pairs of aristate teeth. Heads broadly turbinate, basally obtuse, ca. 20 flowered, the involucre 4.5-6.0 mm high, 6-7 mm wide; phyllaries glabrous, each with a distinct, dark greenish, punctate glandular apical area, the apex blunt to rounded, the margins with a very narrow, scarious rim, sometimes distally ciliate fimbriate; receptacles with lanceolate-lacerate alveoli. Corollas 5.5-7.0 mm long, the tube 3.0-4.0 mm long, prominently sericeous, the lobes deltate, 0.6-0.9 mm long. Achenes 2.8-4.0 mm long, densely sericeous, with 4-6 resinous ribs. Chromosome number unknown.

Known only from the type collection.

The plants represented in this collection are from slightly outside the southern periphery of the range of *Isocoma veneta* (Map 4) and they differ from it in the puberulent vestiture of their stems and leaves, sericeous corolla tubes, and longer achenes. Eleven branches are included on the type sheets, and the Klatt tracing shows yet another apparently from a European herbarium. It is unusual that this taxon is known from only a single, historical collection, but it is clearly outside the range of morphological variation in its widespread and much more common relative, *I. veneta*. *Cronquist 11243* (NY) from near San Sebastián El Seco, Puebla, has narrow leaves and somewhat puberulent stems, but the leaves are hispidulous and in all other features as well, it is typical of *I. veneta*. This is the only collection of the latter species observed during this study that has even slightly puberulent vestiture. It might be interpreted as intermediate in this respect, but overall, it clearly belongs with *I. veneta* rather than the plants from Tehuacan.

14. *Isocoma tenuisecta* E. Greene

Isocoma tenuisecta E. Greene, Leaf. Bot. Observ. Crit. 1:169. 1906. LECTOTYPE (designated by Benson 1940): UNITED STATES. Arizona: mesas about Tucson, 10 Sep 1867, *C. Smart* (ND-G; Isolectotype: US!). (*H*)*Aplopappus tenuisectus* (E. Greene) S.F. Blake *ex* Benson, Amer. J. Bot. 27:188. 1940. The ND-G specimen chosen as the lectotype by Benson has not been relocated in the present study.

Isocoma fruticosa Rose & Standl., Contr. U.S. Natl. Herb. 16:18. 1912. TYPE: MÉXICO. Sonora: MacDougal Pass, near the Pinacate Mts, 14 Nov 1907, *D.T. MacDougal s.n.* (HOLOTYPE: US). (*H*)*Aplopappus fruticosus* (Rose & Standl.) S.F. Blake, Contr. U. S. Natl. Herb. 23:1493. 1926.

Plants minutely hispidulous on the stems and leaves, usually densely so, commonly strongly glutinous. Leaves pinnatifid, 2.0-3.5 cm long, the blade and lobes 0.5-2.0 mm wide. Heads 8-12 (-15) flowered, the involucre 4.0-6.5 mm long, 2.0-2.8 mm wide; phyllaries narrowly oblong-lanceolate, the inner with broad, scarious margins, apices with a small, sharply delimited, nonaristate, green resinous area, often distinctly thickened and approaching a resin pocket; receptacles with low, broad, but acute alveoli. Corollas 4.5-6.0 mm long, the tube 3.0-3.5 mm long, the lobes triangular, 0.8-1.2 mm long, 1/3-1/2 the length of the limb. Achenes (2.0-) 2.5-3.1 mm long, with 6-8 thin, resinous ribs, lightly to densely sericeous. Chromosome number unknown.

Southern Arizona, New Mexico, and northern Sonora; sandy soil, gravelly hills, grasslands, most commonly in matorral or stands of *Larrea*; 750-1600 m; September-November.

Isocoma tenuisecta is known from México only by the type collection of *I. fruticosa*. "*Haplopappus hartwegii* var. *tenuisecta*" and "*Bigelovia hartwegii* var. *tenuisecta*," names appearing on a few collections and both attributed to A. Gray, were apparently never published. See further comments following *I. plurifolia*.

Isocoma tenuisecta resembles *I. plurifolia* in its relatively few flowered heads in dense, corymboid capitulescences and its long corolla lobes. On the other hand, the minutely hispidulous vestiture and phyllary morphology are more similar to that of *I. acradenia* than that of *I. plurifolia*. Although *I. tenuisecta* produces thickened phyllary apices throughout its range, often approaching resin pockets, they appear to be more strongly developed where the species is contiguous in geography with *I. acradenia* var. *acradenia* in southwestern Arizona, particularly in the area of Organ Pipe National Monument (Pima Co.). For example, the leaves of *Felger 87-272* (TEX) and *Clark 10994* (GH) are glutinous and densely hispidulous as in *I. tenuisecta*, but they are primarily linear with minute, shallow teeth or short, linear spreading lobes, or on some

plants the upper leaves are entire, the lower pinnatifid. Further, these individuals have phyllaries with distinctive resin pockets. Similar plants have been collected to the north in Pima Co. in the vicinity of Cubo (*Clark 11111-GH, 11119-GH*) and slightly further in Maricopa Co. around Sentinel (*Hall 11032-GH; Jones 25086-LL, NY, US*); typical var. *acradenia* also occurs in these areas. In the early stages of this study, some of the specimens from Sentinel were annotated as *I. acradenia* var. *eremophila*, but it seems more reasonable to regard them as intermediates between var. *acradenia* and *I. tenuisecta*. They are mapped (Map 1) as *I. tenuisecta*.

15. *Isocoma tomentosa* Nesom.

Isocoma tomentosa Nesom, *sp. nov.* TYPE: MÉXICO. Chihuahua: Baños de San Diego, 1.8 km E of San Diego de Alcalá, ca. 16 km NE of jct of local road with Hwy 45 (the jct 19.5 km SE of jct of Hwy 45 and road to Aquiles Serdan, SE of Cd. Chihuahua); ca. 1200 m, abundant on gyp hill, most past flower; 14 Oct 1986, *G. Nesom 5478* with L. Vorobik (HOLOTYPE: TEX!; Isotypes: ARIZ!, ASU!, CHIDIR!, COLO!, ENCB!, GH!, KANU!, MEXU!, MO!, NMC!, NY!, RM!, S!, TEX!, UC!, US!, WIS!).

Isocomae plurifoliae (Torr. & A. Gray) E. Greene similis sed vestimento dense albo-tomentoso caulium foliorum ac phyllariorum, foliis marginibus profunde dentatis, capitulis majoribus, corollarum tubis sparsim sericeis, et acheniis longioribus differt.

Caespitose subshrubs 1.5-7.0 dm tall, not at all glutinous. Stems moderately to densely and closely tomentose-puberulous with distinctly whitish hairs. Leaves oblanceolate to narrowly oblanceolate, 10-25 mm long, 2-6 mm wide, with (1-) 2-8 pairs of spreading, blunt to aristate teeth, tomentose-puberulous, less commonly hirtellous, sometimes sparsely and minutely stipitate glandular. Heads arranged in a relatively few headed corymboid capitulescence, campanulate, basally rounded, with 17-27 flowers per head, the involucre 4.0-7.0 mm long, 4.5-7.0 mm wide; phyllaries relatively thin textured, the apical area green, not punctate, the apex rounded, not aristate, densely to moderately or sparsely white puberulous; receptacles with low, circular alveoli. Corollas 5.5-7.0 mm long, the tube 2.8-3.5 mm long sparsely sericeous, the limb 2.0-3.2 mm long, the lobes 1.0-1.5 mm long, ca. (1/3-) 2/5-1/2 the length of the limb. Achenes narrowly turbinate, 2.0-3.0 mm long, densely sericeous, with 6-8 thin, slightly resinous ribs; pappus of numerous, slender, white, barbellate bristles 4.5-5.5 mm long. Chromosome number unknown.

Known only from the type locality at Baños de San Diego, Chihuahua, on a hill of exposed gypsum with numerous other gypsophilic perennials, just W of an area of hot springs and small streams flowing into salt flats, ca. 1230 m at the hill crest.

Isocoma tomentosa occurs at the southern periphery of the geographical range of *I. plurifolia* and is similar to it in its deeply cut corolla lobes. On the basis of geography, the two would be suspected to be related as sister taxa, but the new species is unexpectedly different in morphology. *Isocoma tomentosa* differs from *I. plurifolia* in the white pubescent vestiture of its stems, leaves, and phyllaries, toothed leaves, larger heads with more flowers, arranged in much smaller capitulescences, low circular alveoli, corollas with sparsely sericeous tubes, and longer achenes.

The type collection represents 39 separate plants, including one entire plant (mounted as a TEX isotype) and 38 additional branches, each of the latter removed at the base from a different plant and selected to show the range of variation in vestiture and leaf morphology in the population. The species is characterized by a closely white tomentose vestiture and regularly serrate leaves, but a low percentage of the plants (3 of the 39) have entire, hirtellous leaves, very similar to some forms of *I. plurifolia*. Even these, however, which have been annotated as *I. tomentosa* "> plurifolia," have sparsely puberulous stems and 18-21 flowered heads; in Arizona the stems of *I. plurifolia* may be sparsely puberulous, but the large heads of *I. tomentosa* would be unusual anywhere in the range of *I. plurifolia*.

Collections of typical *Isocoma plurifolia* have been made in the area of San Diego (plains near San Diego, 10 Sep 1891, Hartman 759-GH; 31 km N of Julimes, Johnston, et al. 12344-LL; Meoqui, 18 Aug 1935, LeSueur 180-GH, TEX). The plants of all of these have very small heads with few flowers and small achenes (phyllaries glutinous, the longest 3 mm long, flowers 10-12 per head, achenes 1.5-1.8 mm long, with pappus 3-4 mm long) and are clearly outside the range of any of the plants of *I. tomentosa*. It is possible, however, that variation among the plants of *I. tomentosa* toward *I. plurifolia* is influenced by genes from these nearby populations of the latter.

16. *Isocoma veneta* (Kunth) E. Greene

Isocoma veneta (Kunth) E. Greene, Erythea 2:111. 1894. BASIONYM: *Baccharis veneta* Kunth, Nov. Gen. Sp. [folio] 4:53. 1818; [quarto] 4:68. 1820. TYPE: MÉXICO. [Morelos]: near Cuernavaca, Humboldt & Bonpland s.n. (HOLOTYPE: P, P-fiche!). *Aster venetus* (Kunth) O. Ktze., Rev. Gen. 318. 1891. (*H*)*Aplopappus venetus* (Kunth) S.F. Blake, Contr. U.S. Natl. Herb. 23:1492. 1926.

(*H*)*Aplopappus discoideus* DC., Prodr. 5:350. 1836. LECTOTYPE (designated here): MÉXICO. 1831, Alaman s.n. (G-DC fiche!, photo-US!). DeCandolle also cited several other specimens from different collectors, all clearly shown on the fiche of the G-DC collections.

Linosyris mexicana Schlecht., Linnaea 14:Litt.-Ber. 128. 1840. TYPE: MÉXICO. Illustration in Ind. Sem. Hort. Hal. 1839:9, pl. 4. 1840.

Subshrubs 0.3-0.7 m tall, with stems and leaves sparsely to moderately minutely hispidulous. Leaves fleshy, mostly obovate-cuneate, 2-6 mm wide, with 1-4 pairs of shallow, short spinescent teeth. Heads 17-26 flowered, hemispheric to broadly turbinate, rounded to acute at base, the involucre 5-7 mm long, 4-5 mm wide; phyllaries glabrous, the lower part indurated stramineous, the apex greenish, glandular punctate and glutinous. Corollas 4.2-6.0 mm long, the tube 2.0-3.5 mm long, the lobes deltate to deltate triangular, 0.6-1.0 mm long. Achenes 1.6-2.8 mm long, with 3-6 thick ribs and several, mostly subepidermal nerves on the faces, densely sericeous. Chromosome number, $n = 6$ pairs (Anderson, *et al.* 1974; Powell & Turner 1963).

Coahuila, Nuevo León, Tamaulipas, Zacatecas, San Luis Potosí (northern system), and Hidalgo, México, Distrito Federal, Morelos, Tlaxcala, Puebla, Veracruz, [Oaxaca?, Guerrero?, see comments below] (southern system); sandy loam, volcanic or limestone derived soil, saline flats, grassland, matorral; 2250-2850 m; June-November (-December, -February).

Isocoma veneta comprises two population systems slightly separated from each other in central México. Plants from the southern system (including the type locality) have leaves that range larger than those from the north. Leaves of northern system are 5-16 mm long, 2.4-5.0 times longer than wide; those of southern system are 10-35 mm long, 4.2-6.0 (-8) times longer than wide, but if 8 times then the leaf barely lobed and on a branch with relatively wider leaves. Several collections from around Esperanza, Puebla (e.g. *Purpus* 2633-GH, MEXU, MO, US) have more deeply incised leaves, approaching the morphology of *I. hartwegii*, but then others from the same vicinity grade into the typical form.

A specimen noted as having been collected in Guerrero (Cerro del Pino, 14 Jul 1940, *Miranda* 460, MEXU) was probably instead taken in the state of México (see, for example, collections from Cerro de los Pinos, Edo. México, MEXU, NY, US). A collection of typical *Isocoma veneta* is reported on the label to have been collected in Oaxaca (Tlapujahua, 1850, *Keerl s.n.*-GH). No other collections from Oaxaca of this species have been discovered, and, like that from Guerrero, the Keerl record needs to be corroborated.

Additional comments regarding the relationship of *Isocoma veneta* to *I. menziesii* and *I. hartwegii* follow the latter two species.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

I thank B.L. Turner and P.O. Karis for reviews of the manuscript, Barney Lipscomb for his help in obtaining pertinent literature, Rich Spellenberg for

information regarding localities in New Mexico, John Pruski for his essential assistance in clarifying the identity of *Isocoma plurifolia*, and Barbara Hellenenthal for help in studying *Isocoma* in the ND-G herbarium of E.L. Greene. I thank Dr. John Kartesz for pointing out a potential nomenclatural problem. Loans of specimens from ARIZ, GH, MO, MU, ND-G, NMC, NY, UCR, and US are appreciated; additional information has been recorded from the specimens of *Isocoma* at MEXU during a visit there. In all, more than 1600 collections have been examined in this study.

LITERATURE

- Anderson, L.C., D.W. Kyhos, T. Mosquin, A.M. Powell, & P.H. Raven. 1974. Chromosome numbers in Compositae. IX. *Haplopappus* and other Asteraceae. Amer. J. Bot. 61:665-671.
- Benson, L. 1940. Taxonomic contributions. Amer. J. Bot. 27:186-190.
- Blake, S.F. 1926. *Aplopappus* in P.C. Standley, *Trees and Shrubs of Mexico*. Contr. U.S. Natl. Herb. 23:1486-1495.
- Clark, W.D. 1979. The taxonomy of *Hazardia* (Compositae: Astereae). Madroño 26:105-127.
- Correll, D.S. & M.C. Johnston. 1970. *Manual of the Vascular Plants of Texas*. Texas Research Foundation, Renner, Texas.
- De Jong, D.C.D. & F.H. Montgomery. 1963. Chromosome numbers in some Californian Compositae-Astereae. Aliso 5:255-256.
- Geiser, S.W. 1948. *Naturalists of the Frontier* (ed. 2). Southern Methodist Univ. Press. Dallas, Texas.
- Great Plains Flora Association. 1977. *Atlas of the Flora of the Great Plains*. Iowa State Univ. Press, Ames.
- Greene, E.L. 1894. Observations on the Compositae.— VII. *Erythea* 2:105-112.
- . 1906. New species of *Isocoma*. Leaflet Bot. Observ. Crit. 1:169-173.
- Hall, H.M. 1907. Compositae of Southern California. Univ. California Publ. Bot. 3:3-296.
- . 1928. The genus *Haplopappus* (Section 13. *Isocoma*). Carnegie Inst. Washington Publ. 389:222-243.

- Hartman, R.L. 1990. A conspectus of *Machaeranthera* (Asteraceae: Astereae). *Phytologia* 68:439-465.
- & M.A. Lane. 1991. A natural intergeneric hybrid in the $x = 6$ group of Astereae. *Sida* 14(3), in press.
- Hoover, R.F. 1970. *The Vascular Plants of San Luis Obispo County, California*. Univ. of California Press, Berkeley.
- Jackson, R.C. 1959. In "Documented chromosome numbers of plants." *Madroño* 15:49-52.
- . 1966. Some intersectional hybrids and relationships in *Haplopappus*. *Univ. Kansas Sci. Bull.* 46:475-485.
- & C.T. Dimas. 1981. Experimental evidence for systematic placement of the *Haplopappus phyllocephalus* complex (Compositae). *Syst. Bot.* 6:8-14.
- Jepson, W.L. 1925. *A Manual of the Flowering Plants of California*. Associated Student's Store, University of California, Berkeley.
- Kearney, T.H. & R.H. Peebles. 1951. *Arizona Flora*. Univ. California Press, Berkeley.
- Keil, D.J. 1979. In IOPB chromosome number reports LXIII. *Taxon* 28:271-273.
- Martin, W.C. & C.R. Hutchins. 1980. *A Flora of New Mexico*. J. Cramer, Vaduz.
- McVaugh, R. 1984. Compositae. *Flora Novo-Galiciana* 12:1-1157.
- Nesom, G.L., D.R. Morgan, Y. Suh, & B.B. Simpson. 1990. *Xylothamia* (Asteraceae: Astereae), a new genus related to *Euthamia*. *Sida* 14:101-116.
- Nesom, G.L., Y. Suh, & B.B. Simpson. Submitted. Phylogenetic position of the genus *Stephanodoria* (Compositae: Astereae) with evidence from chloroplast DNA, chromosome number, and morphology. *Brittonia*.
- Osterhout, G.E. 1920. Rocky Mountain botany and the Long Expedition of 1820. *Bull. Torrey Bot. Club* 47:555-562.
- Pinkava, D.J. & D.J. Keil. 1977. Chromosome counts of Compositae from the United States and Mexico. *Amer. J. Bot.* 64:592-596.

- Powell, A.M. & B.L. Turner. 1963. Chromosome numbers in the Compositae. VII. Additional species from the southwestern United States and Mexico. *Madroño* 17:128-140.
- Powell, A.M. & S.A. Powell. 1977. Chromosome numbers of gypsophilic plant species of the Chihuahuan Desert. *Sida* 7:80-90.
- . 1978. Chromosome numbers in Asteraceae. *Madroño* 25:160-169.
- Raven, P.H., O.T. Solbrig, D.W. Kyhos, & R. Snow. 1960. Chromosome numbers in Compositae. I. Astereae. *Amer. J. Bot.* 47:124-132.
- Semple, J.C. 1985. Chromosome number determinations in fam. Compositae tribe Astereae. *Rhodora* 87:517-527.
- , J.F. Chmielewski, & M.A. Lane. 1989. Chromosome number determinations in fam. Compositae, tribe Astereae. III. Additional counts and comments on generic limits and ancestral base numbers. *Rhodora* 91:296-314.
- Shinners, L.H. 1950. Notes on Texas Compositae. IV. Field & Lab. 18:25-32.
- Solbrig, O.T., L.C. Anderson, D.W. Kyhos, P.H. Raven, & L. Rudenberg. 1964. Chromosome numbers in Compositae. V. Astereae II. *Amer. J. Bot.* 51:513-519.
- Turner, B.L. 1972. Two new species of *Isocoma* (Compositae—Astereae) from north-central Mexico. *Sida* 5:23-25.
- Turner, B.L. & D. Flyr. 1966. Chromosome numbers in the Compositae. X. North American species. *Amer. J. Bot.* 53:24-33.
- Turner, B.L., A.M. Powell, & T.J. Watson. 1973. Chromosome numbers in Asteraceae. *Amer. J. Bot.* 60:592-596.
- Urbatsch, L.E. 1974. In IOPB chromosome number reports XLV. *Taxon* 23:619-624.
- . 1975. First chromosome number reports for some Compositae. *Southw. Nat.* 19:283-285.
- Weedin, J.F. & A.M. Powell. In IOPB chromosome number reports LX. *Taxon* 27:223-231.
- Welsh, S.L. 1983. *Utah Flora: Compositae (Asteraceae)*. *Great Basin Nat.* 43:179-357.

CAREX BICKNELLII, "BICKNELL'S SEDGE" (CYPERACEAE): NEW TO TEXAS, WITH A KEY TO TEXAS SPECIES OF SECTION OVALES

¹Stanley D. Jones & ²Anton A. Reznicek

¹S.M. Tracy Herbarium (TAES), Department of Range Ecology and Management, Texas A&M University, College Station, Texas 77843 U.S.A.

&

²University of Michigan Herbarium (MICH), Ann Arbor, Michigan 48109-1057 U.S.A.

ABSTRACT

Carex bicknellii Britt., section *Ovales* (Cyperaceae), previously unsubstantiated in Texas, has been found in the following two northeast Texas counties: Delta and Lamar.

KEY WORDS: *Carex*, *Carex bicknellii*, section *Ovales*, Cyperaceae, Texas

Carex bicknellii Britt. "Bicknell's Sedge" is one of eleven species in section *Ovales* Kunth of the subgenus *Vignea* found in Texas. They are *Carex alata* Torr., *C. albolutescens* Schwein., *C. athrostachya* Olney, *C. bicknellii*, *C. brevior* (Dewey) Mackenzie ex Lunell, *C. brittoniana* Bailey, *C. festucacea* Schkuhr ex Willd., *C. hyalina* Boott, *C. longii* Mackenzie, *C. reniformis* (Bailey) Small, and *C. tribuloides* Wahl. Section *Ovales*, represented by about seventyfive species (Mackenzie 1931), is the largest group of carices in North America.

Correll & Johnston (1970) state that a report of *Carex bicknellii* in Texas was based on a specimen of *C. reniformis*. This is consistent with the authors' findings of Texas specimens labeled *C. bicknellii*. However, recent specimens have been collected that support its existence in Texas. Mackenzie (1931) gives the distribution for *C. bicknellii* from the valley of Penobscot River, Maine to Saskatchewan, Canada and southward to Delaware, Arkansas, and Oklahoma. He goes on to list specimens, mentioning New Mexico but not Texas. Fernald (1950), Steyermark (1968), and Correll & Correll (1972) all mirror Mackenzie's

distribution. Neither Mahler (1988) nor Hatch, *et al.* (1990) list this species as occurring in Texas.

Specimens collected: UNITED STATES. Texas: Delta Co.: 14 May 1989, S. & G. Jones 2887 & T. Powell (MICH, TAES). The collection site is 0.1 of a mile south on Farm Road 1529 from its junction with Hwy 154, E of Cooper. The habitat is an open hydric roadside ditch with the soils in the Kaufman series. They are moderately well drained, dark gray to black in color and slightly acid. The geology of the site is of the Marlbrook Marl (kmb) formation (Cretaceous). Associated species include *Carex crus-corvi* Shuttlw. ex Kunze, *C. hyalinolepis* Steud., *C. frankii* Kunth, *C. triangularis* Boeckl., *Scirpus pendulus* Muhl., *Hordeum pusillum* Nutt., *Oenothera speciosa* Nutt., and *Lolium perenne* L. Lamar Co.: 14 May 1989, S. & G. Jones 2882 & T. Powell (MICH). The collection site is 5.2 miles north on Farm Road 1184/1497 from its junction with the extension of Farm Road 1184 at Auds Creek, S of Paris. The habitat is an open mesic-hydric roadside ditch with the soils in the Houston Black-Lesson-Heiden Series. They are moderately well drained, dark gray in color and moderately alkaline. The geology of the site is of the Gober Chalk (kg) formation (Cretaceous). Associated species are *Carex crus-corvi*, *C. vulpinoidea* Michx., *Scirpus pendulus*, *Lolium perenne*, *Physostegia angustifolia* Fern., *Salix nigra* Marsh., *Daucus carota* L., *Juncus* spp., *Rumex* sp., and *Vicia* spp.

The following is a key to the section *Ovales* in Texas. Mature specimens are needed for correct identification.

KEY TO THE SECTION *OVALES* OF TEXAS

1. Spikelets reddish brown; lower inflorescence bract leaflike and longer than the inflorescence. *C. athrostachya*
- 1' Spikelets green to stramineous; lower inflorescence bract inconspicuous and much shorter than the inflorescence.
 2. Perigynia with oblanceolate bodies mostly less than 1.5 mm wide. *C. tribuloides*
 - 2' Perigynia with ovate, obovate, orbicular, or even reniform bodies 1.5-6.0 mm wide.
 3. Pistillate scales (at least the upper) scabrous awned; perigynia widest well above the middle; inner bands of sheaths green. *C. alata*
 - 3' Pistillate scales obtuse to \pm acuminate, but never scabrous awned; perigynia and sheaths various.
 4. Perigynia with several prominent nerves over the achene on the inner (ventral) surface.

5. Perigynium beaks less than 1.5 (-1.8) mm long; perigynia usually more than 30 per spike; spikes 3-8.
6. Longest perigynia 5-6 mm long. *C. bicknellii*
- 6' Longest perigynia 2.6-4.6 mm long.
7. Perigynia widest above the middle, the bodies \pm obovate.
8. Styles straight to somewhat sinuous; perigynium beaks \pm gradually tapering from widest point of body, appressed. *C. longii*
- 8' Styles abruptly contorted just above the achene; perigynium beaks abruptly tapered to a long tip, spreading. *C. albolutescens*
- 7' Perigynia widest at or below the middle; the bodies \pm orbicular. *C. festucea*
- 5' Perigynium beaks 1.5-2.5 mm long; perigynia 15-25 per spike; spikes 2-4. *C. hyalina*
- 4' Perigynia nerveless or rarely with 1-3 faint nerves over the achene on the inner (ventral) surface.
9. Perigynia papillose (at 30 X); bodies usually wider than long, at least on lower perigynia. *C. reniformis*
- 9' Perigynia not papillose; bodies usually as wide as long or narrower.
10. Perigynia 1.5-3.5 mm wide.
11. Achenes 1.7-2.0 mm long, perigynia 3.4-4.5 mm long and 2.4-3.2 mm wide. *C. brevior*
- 11' Achenes 1.3-1.7 mm long; perigynia 2.6-3.6 mm long and 1.5-2.4 mm wide. *C. festucea*
- 10' Perigynia 3.7-6.0 mm wide. *C. brittoniana*

In our area, *Carex bicknellii* superficially resembles *C. reniformis* and *C. brevior*. However, a closer examination will differentiate *C. bicknellii* from those two taxa. The perigynia of *C. reniformis* is at least as wide as long, while those of *C. brevior* are about as wide as long, both lack nerves on the ventral surface over the achene. *Carex bicknellii* differs in having perigynia longer than wide with nerves on both faces. Steyermark (1968) provides the following diagnostic traits for *C. bicknellii*, "This is a fairly tall-growing *Carex*, attaining a height of 1 meter with the flowering culms, which greatly exceed the narrow leaves. The thin, transparent, large perigynia, mostly 5.5-7.5 mm long by 2.7-4.8 mm wide, many-nerved on each face, and the silvery brown

or straw-buff light colored scales and perigynia are marks of recognition." However, we have seen perigynia no longer than 6 mm.

Based on Hermann's (1972) description of *Carex bicknellii* var. *opaca* F.J. Herm. from Prairie and Lonoke counties, Arkansas, ours is of the typical variety, *C. bicknellii* var. *bicknellii*. *Carex bicknellii* var. *opaca* differs by having the perigynia strongly concave rather than flat. The perigynia are opaque (except for the outer margin), faintly if at all nerved ventrally, corky between the achene and wing, and the inner margin green, with only the outer hyaline. An unusual specimen Kessler 3331 (TAES) from Harris County, TX will key to *C. bicknellii* in our key, but differs in having perigynia with ovate bodies only 1.8-2.4 mm wide. Its identity is, as yet, unclear.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

We extend our appreciation and thanks to Larry E. Brown (SBSC), Charles T. Bryson (USDA, SWSL), Gretchen D. Jones, and J.K. Wipff (TAES) for their critical reviews of this manuscript.

LITERATURE CITED

- Correll, D.S. & H.B. Correll. 1972. *Aquatic and Wetland Plants of Southwestern United States*. Stock #5501-0177. Environmental Protection Agency Research and Monitoring, Washington, D.C.
- Correll, D.S. & M.C. Johnston. 1970. *Manual of the Vascular Plants of Texas*. Texas Research Foundation, Renner, Texas.
- Fernald, M.L. 1950. *Gray's Manual of Botany*, 8th ed. Van Nostrand and Reinhold Company, New York.
- Hatch, S.L., K.N. Gandhi, & L.E. Brown. 1990. *Checklist of the Vascular Plants of Texas*. Tex. Agric. Exp. Sta. Bull. MP-1655.
- Hermann, F.J. 1972. A new variety of *Carex bicknellii* from Arkansas. *Sida* 5(1):49.
- Mackenzie, K.K. 1935. North American Flora (Poales) (Cyperaceae). 18:393-478. The New York Botanical Garden, New York.
- Mahler, W.F. 1988. *Shinner's Manual of the North Central Texas Flora*. S.M.U. Herbarium, Dallas, Texas.
- Steyermark, J.A. 1968. *Flora of Missouri*. The Iowa State University Press, Ames, Iowa.

THE DISTRIBUTION OF *SARRACENIA* IN LOUISIANA, WITH DATA ON ITS ABUNDANCE IN THE WESTERN PART OF THE STATE

M.H. MacRoberts & B.R. MacRoberts

Bog Research, 740 Columbia, Shreveport, Louisiana 71104 U.S.A.

ABSTRACT

Sarracenia occurs in bogs in southeastern and western Louisiana. Bogs are locally common but few have escaped damage and the vast majority have been destroyed or are degraded.

KEY WORDS: Bog, pitcher plants, *Sarracenia*, Sarraceniaceae, Louisiana

INTRODUCTION

There has been almost nothing published on the distribution, abundance, or condition of bogs in Louisiana. So little attention has been paid to this plant community that as late as 1977, Folkerts, in his extensive review of endangered and threatened carnivorous plants of North America was unable to determine whether or not *Sarracenia alata* Wood, the *sine qua non* of bog indicator species in Texas and Louisiana, was endangered west of the Mississippi River delta – a point reiterated more recently by Frost, *et al.* (1986). As part of a continuing study of bogs, we present information on the distribution and abundance of *Sarracenia* in Louisiana (MacRoberts & MacRoberts 1988, 1990a, 1990b).

METHODS

We examined all specimens of *Sarracenia* (254 sheets) in Louisiana herbaria and in several national collections (DUKE, GH, LAF, LSU, LSUE, LSUS, LTU, MO, NATC, NLU, NO, NOLS, SFRP, US, USLH), and studied the literature on *Sarracenia* distribution (McDaniel 1971; Murry & Urbatsch 1979). In order to estimate abundance, we surveyed bogs in Natchitoches Parish.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

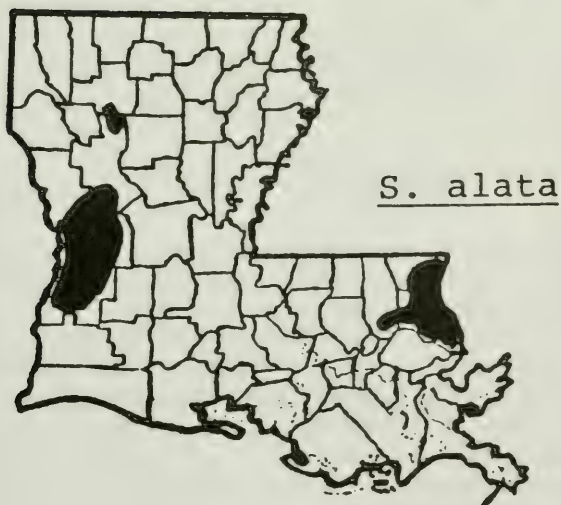
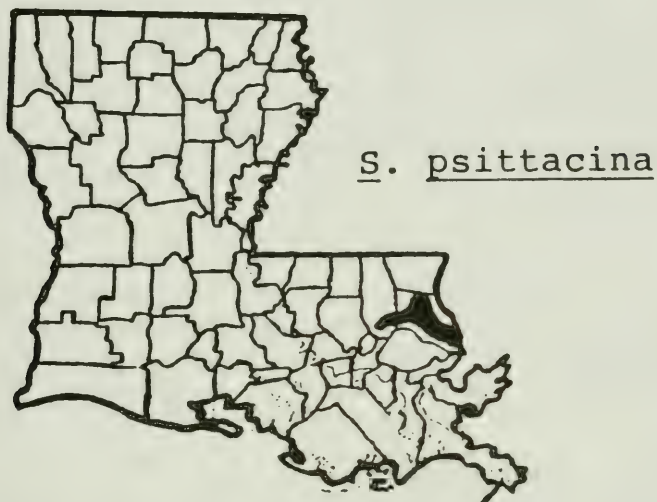
Figure 1 shows the distribution of *Sarracenia alata* and *S. psittacina* Michx. in Louisiana. *Sarracenia alata* occurs in five western and three southeastern parishes, and *S. psittacina* occurs in two southeastern parishes (Appendix 1). In the west, pitcher plant populations occur in southern Natchitoches Parish and are scattered throughout Vernon and Beauregard parishes. *Sarracenia alata* also occurs in a few localities in southern Sabine Parish. Other populations occur in three localities in northern Natchitoches and in one locality in southern Bienville Parish. In southeastern Louisiana, *S. alata* occurs in Tangipahoa, Washington, and St. Tammany parishes. *Sarracenia psittacina* occurs in Tangipahoa and St. Tammany parishes.

Only *Sarracenia alata* occurs in western Louisiana and reports of other taxa can be discounted. In a few bogs in the vicinity of Highway 117 near the Natchitoches-Vernon Parish boundary, several *Sarracenia* species (*S. psittacina*, *S. minor* Walt., *S. leucophylla*) have been introduced. The report of *S. flava* L. from Lincoln Parish (Roland 1966) is an error. We examined these specimens (*Rabum s.n.* [LTU]) and found that they are all *S. alata* that had been planted on a pond bank (Hartsell 1980; Don Rhodes, pers. comm.). The *S. flava* reported by Correll & Correll (1941) for Natchitoches and Tangipahoa parishes (Correll & Correll 9762, 10540 [DUKE]) are both *S. alata*. Featherman (1872) reported *S. flava* from Calcasieu Parish (see Murry & Urbatsch 1979). We examined this specimen (*Featherman s.n.* [LSU]); it is *S. alata*. Further, although the specimen is labeled "Calcasieu," in 1871 when it was collected, Calcasieu included what today comprises four parishes: Calcasieu, Beauregard, Allen, and Jefferson Davis. As no *Sarracenia* have been found more recently in Calcasieu Parish (Joe Bruce, pers. comm., Steve Orzell, pers. comm.), the Featherman specimen probably came from what is now Beauregard Parish. Pitcher plants have been reported also from Rapides Parish (Allen, *et al.* 1988). However, we could find no voucher specimen for that parish, and Allen (pers. comm.) acknowledged the report to have been in error although what appears to be habitat suitable to *Sarracenia* is not lacking in Rapides Parish. In southeastern Louisiana, Brown (1972) reports *S. psittacina* from Washington Parish and MacRoberts (1989) reiterates. However, we could find no voucher specimen for that parish. We have had verbal reports of *S. alata* occurring in Red River and Rapides parishes, but we were unable to find voucher specimens or to verify its occurrence in the field at reported locations.

There are two voucher specimens of *Sarracenia purpurea* L. for Louisiana (MacRoberts & MacRoberts 1988). Both were collected in the last century and come from the southeastern part of the state. One comes from St. Tammany Parish but, unfortunately, the exact location of the other one is not known.

How common is *Sarracenia alata* in Louisiana? In the western part of the state, it is confined to bogs (see Appendix 2). Bridges & Orzell (1989) surveyed

Fig. 1. Distribution of Sarracenia.



99 relatively high quality (less disturbed) bogs in the longleaf pine region of southeastern Texas and southwestern Louisiana and found *S. alata* in 68% of them. We are conducting a survey of bogs in the Kisatchie District of the Kisatchie National Forest in southern Natchitoches Parish and found *S. alata* in 33 (24%) of 140 bogs as of 11 February 1991. The difference in frequency of *S. alata* in bogs in these two studies is probably due to a combination of different surveying methods, variation in definitions of "bogs," and the fact that our survey has been confined to the extreme northern range of the species.

Bogs are small, ranging in Natchitoches Parish up to 4 ha but averaging less than 1 ha. The 33 bogs in Natchitoches Parish that have *Sarracenia* are about average in size. The bogs examined by Bridges & Orzell (1989: 254) appear to be about the same size as these. Therefore, bog habitat and bogs with *Sarracenia* are not particularly common. More important, however, as Bridges & Orzell (1989) emphasize, there are only a few relatively undisturbed (high quality) bogs left, the majority having been either destroyed or degraded beyond recovery. Of those that are in good condition, many are threatened by ditching, farming, grazing, logging, and fire suppression. Fortunately, recent conservation efforts in both Louisiana and Texas have resulted in the preservation of some of the best examples of bogs (Anon. 1990; Fritz & Alford 1986; Parvin 1989).

There is no published information on the status of *Sarracenia* populations in southeastern Louisiana (Folkerts 1982). From our own observations and from talking with botanists and naturalists, the savannah and hillside bogs where *Sarracenia* grow are vanishing rapidly from the same causes that have affected the western bogs (Rebertus & Barker 1984). Efforts should be made to secure some of this habitat.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

We gratefully acknowledge the staff of the Kisatchie National Forest for their cooperation in all phases of our work and the curators and staff of herbaria who provided specimens, photocopies, and information on *Sarracenia* and other plants. Our thanks to the many individuals who helped us during the study, most especially Charles Allen, B. Bergeron, Edwin Bridges, Joe Bruce, Jim Caldwell, Ella Edwards, Chip Ernst, Tom Fair, Florence Givens, Walter Holmes, Tony Hough, Jessie Johnson, Richard Johnson, D.T. Mac-Roberts, Ben Martin, Nelwyn McInnis, Smith Mullens, Robert Murry, Steve Orzell, Don Rhodes, Latimore Smith, R. Dale Thomas, and Lowell Urbatsch.

APPENDICES

Appendix 1.

The following is a parish list of *Sarracenia alata* with one voucher specimen cited per parish: Beauregard, *Thomas 24021* (NLU); Bienville, *Holmes 3852* (NLU); Natchitoches, *Lynch 2033* (LSU); Sabine, *Carroll 1777* (NLU); St. Tammany, *Kral 16512* (LAF); Tangipahoa, *Cruz & Landry s.n.* (LAF); Vernon, *Givens 2000* (LSU); Washington, *Adams 1724* (LTU). The parishes with documented *Sarracenia psittacina* are: St. Tammany, *Thieret 23374* (LAF); and Tangipahoa, *Brown 18370* (LSU).

Appendix 2.

Bog habitat terminology has not been standardized in Louisiana or in the Southeast, and it probably will not be for some time (see Craig, *et al.* 1987; Smith 1988; Bridges & Orzell 1989; Frost, *et al.* 1986). We do not undertake to add to terminological problems here, but lump all types and proposed types of bog under the simple label "bog."

LITERATURE CITED

- Allen, C.M., C.H. Stagg, & S.D. Parris. 1988. Analysis of the vegetation in pitcher plant bogs in two baygalls at Fort Polk in west central Louisiana. *Proc. Louisiana Acad. Sci.* 50:1-6.
- Anon. 1990. Landmarks: A report on Conservancy actions and accomplishments. *The Nature Conservancy Magazine* 40(2):22.
- Bridges, E.L. & S.L. Orzell. 1989. Longleaf pine communities of the west gulf coastal plain. *Natural Areas Journal* 9:246-263.
- Brown, C.A. 1972. *Wildflowers of Louisiana and Adjoining States*. Louisiana State University Press, Baton Rouge.
- Correll, D.S. & H.B. Correll. 1941. A collection of plants from Louisiana. *Amer. Midl. Nat.* 26:30-64.
- Craig, N., L.M. Smith, N.M. Gilmore, G.D. Lester, & A.M. Williams. 1987. The natural communities of coastal Louisiana: Classification and description. Louisiana Natural Heritage Program, Louisiana Department of Wildlife and Fisheries.

- Featherman, A. 1872. Third annual report of botanical survey of southwest and northwest Louisiana made during the year 1871. In Annual Report of Prof. D.F. Boyd, superintendent, Louisiana State University, for the year 1871. Pp. 101-161.
- Folkerts, G.W. 1977. Endangered and threatened carnivorous plants of North America. In *Extinction is Forever: The Status of Threatened and Endangered Plants of North America*. Eds. G.T. Prance & T.S. Elias, pp. 301-313. New York Botanical Garden, Bronx, New York.
- . 1982. The gulf coast pitcher plant bogs. *Amer. Sci.* 70:260-267.
- Fritz, E.C. & J. Alford. 1986. *Realms of Beauty: The Wilderness Areas of East Texas*. University of Texas Press, Austin.
- Frost, C.C., J. Walker, & R.K. Peet. 1986. Fire-dependent savannas and prairies of the Southeast. In *Wilderness and Natural Areas in the Eastern United States: A Management Challenge*. Eds. D.L. Kulhavy & R.W. Conner. Center for Applied Studies, School of Forestry, Stephen F. Austin State University, Nacogdoches, Texas. Pp. 348-357.
- Hartsell, D.C. 1980. A preliminary survey of the vascular flora of Lincoln Parish, Louisiana. M.S. thesis, Louisiana Tech University, Ruston, Louisiana.
- MacRoberts, B.R. & M.H. MacRoberts. 1988. Floristic composition of two west Louisiana pitcher plant bogs. *Phytologia* 65:184-190.
- . 1990a. Vascular flora of two west Louisiana pitcher plant bogs. *Phytologia* 68:271-275.
- MacRoberts, D.T. 1989. *A Documented Checklist and Atlas of the Vascular Flora of Louisiana*. Bull. Mus. of Life Sciences 7-9. Louisiana State University, Shreveport.
- MacRoberts, M.H. & B.R. MacRoberts. 1988. A note on *Sarracenia purpurea* L. in Louisiana. *Phytologia* 65:191-194.
- . 1990. Size distribution and density of trees in bogs and pine woodlands in west central Louisiana. *Phytologia* 68:428-434.
- McDaniel, S. 1971. The genus *Sarracenia* (Sarraceniaceae). Bull. Tall Timbers Research Station, No. 9, 1-36.
- Murry, R.E. & L.E. Urbatsch. 1979. Preliminary reports on the flora of Louisiana. III. The families Droseraceae and Sarraceniaceae. *Castanea* 44:24-27.

- Parvin, R.W. 1989. Reclaiming a Big Thicket gem. *The Nature Conservancy Magazine* 39(3):22-26.
- Rebertus, A.J. & N.G. Barker. 1984. Louisiana's fascinating bogs. *Louisiana Conservationist* 36:18-21.
- Roland, J.A. 1966. A floristic study of the vascular aquatic plants of Lincoln Parish, Louisiana. M.S. thesis, Louisiana Tech University, Ruston, Louisiana.
- Smith, L.M. 1988. The natural communities of Louisiana. Louisiana Natural Heritage Program. Louisiana Department of Wildlife and Fisheries. Unpublished.

RECENSION OF THE *ASPLUNDIANTHUS* GROUP OF
EUPATORIUM, s.l.

B. L. Turner

Department of Botany, University of Texas, Austin, Texas 78713 U.S.A.

ABSTRACT

A taxonomic treatment of the Andean genus *Asplundianthus* King & H. Robins. is rendered. Seven species are recognized in the complex. Brief descriptions, complete synonymy, a key to species, and maps showing distribution are presented.

KEY WORDS: Asteraceae, Eupatorieae, *Eupatorium*, *Asplundianthus*.

King & Robinson (Monographs Syst. Bot., Missouri Bot. Gard. 22:346-348. 1987.) recognized ten species in their segregate genus *Asplundianthus*, all of these restricted to relatively high elevations (2500-3000 m) of the Andean regions of Colombia, Ecuador, and Perú. The present treatment recognizes seven species, all of these having been previously treated within *Eupatorium*, s.l., by yet other workers. Two recently described species, *Asplundianthus pseudostuebelii* King & H. Robins. and *A. sagasteguii* King & H. Robins., are treated as synonyms of the widespread *Eupatorium stuebelii* Hieron.

In their treatment of the tribe Eupatorieae, King & Robinson erected the genus *Asplundianthus* to accommodate a group of montane Andean shrubs or clambering vines with mostly deciduous involucre bracts and slender stylar appendages.

Asplundianthus was positioned within the subtribe Critoniinae between *Aristeguietia* King & H. Robins. and *Austrocritonia* King & H. Robins. It is distinguished from the former by its narrow style branches and from the latter by its rather evenly barbellate pappus bristles (vs. bristles barbellate below but smooth and tapered apically). In its total characters, however, it appears to stand somewhat closer to *Austrocritonia*, especially if stylar characters are emphasized.

KEY TO THE *ASPLUNDIANTHUS* GROUP OF *EUPATORIUM*

1. Leaves sessile; Colombia. *E. densum*
- 1' Leaves with petioles 2-30 mm long. (2)
 2. Leaves mostly 2-4 cm long; Colombia. *E. arcuans*
 - 2' Leaves mostly 4-10 cm long. (3)
3. Leaves pinnately nervate, glabrous beneath; petioles mostly 2-8 mm long; Colombia. *E. toroi*
- 3' Leaves trinervate to subpinnately nervate, variously pubescent to glabrous beneath; petioles mostly 6-30 mm long. (4)
 4. Heads arranged in closely clustered ovoid corymbs; florets 4-7 per head; leaves subglabrous, pubescent mainly along the veins; Ecuador. *E. pseudoglomeratum*
 - 4' Heads arranged in cymose panicles, if in ovoid corymbs then the branches which bear them widely divaricate; florets 7-10 per head; leaves glabrous to densely pubescent. (5)
5. Leaves glabrous or nearly so; blades trinervate from or near the base; Colombia, northern Ecuador, Venezuela. *E. smilacinum*
- 5' Leaves variously pubescent; blades trinervate from above the base, or else subpinnately nervate. (6)
 6. Leaves scabridulous beneath, harsh to the touch; Perú (Dept. Huanuco). *E. trachyphyllum*
 - 6' Leaves with appressed or matted hairs beneath, soft to the touch; Colombia, Ecuador, Perú. *E. stuebelii*

Eupatorium arcuans B.L. Robins.

Eupatorium arcuans B.L. Robins., Proc. Amer. Acad. Arts 54:237. 1918.
Asplundianthus arcuans (B.L. Robins.) King & H. Robins., Phytologia 30:224. 1975. TYPE: COLOMBIA. Andean range near Bogotá, 2600 m, 1851-57, *J. Triana 1191* (HOLOTYPE: K; Photoholotype: GH!; Isotypes: GH!, fragment NY!; Photoisotypes: LL!, MO!).

Eupatorium gongorae Cuatr., Trab. Mus. Madrid Bot. 29:17. 1935.
 TYPE: COLOMBIA. Vieja: "Quebrada de la Cuatrecasas," without date, *Cuatrecasas 2937* (HOLOTYPE: MA; Photoholotype: MO!)

Shrubs with very leafy, arcuate branching, 2-3 m high. Stems densely rusty tomentose to nearly glabrate. Leaves mostly 1.5-3.5 cm long, 1.0-1.5 cm wide; petioles 3-6 mm long; blades ovate, trinervate, sparsely pubescent only along the major veins beneath, the upper surfaces smooth and seemingly somewhat viscid, the margins serrate. Heads 10-50, arranged in rounded terminal cymes, the ultimate peduncles 0-2 mm long. Involucres mostly 5-7 mm high, the bracts 16-18, 3-4 seriate, graduate, glabrous. Florets 10-12 per head, the corollas glabrous, ca. 4.5 mm long, the limb ca. 2 mm long. Achenes ca. 2.5 mm long, glabrous or a few hispid hairs near apices, the pappus of 40-50 moderately barbellate white bristles ca. 4.5 mm long, the apices slender.

DISTRIBUTION (Fig. 1): Known only from the vicinity of Medellín and Bogotá, Colombia, in Páramo vegetation, 2800-3000 m; July-August.

REPRESENTATIVE SPECIMENS: COLOMBIA. Antioquia: vicinity of Medellín, 20 Aug 1927, *Toro 470* (NY). Boyaca: Páramo de la Rusia, Boyaca, 10,000 ft, 12 Jul 1968, *Barkley 38C129* (TEX). Cundinamarca: Guadalupe, near Bogotá, without date, *Bro. Ariste-Joseph A250* (GH); Boquerón, 2850 m, 30 Jan 1925, *A. Schultze 118* (GH). N. Grenada, without specific locality or date, *Linden 16* (MO, NY).

According to label data (*Barkley 38C129*), the plant is a "tree of 3 meters with lavender flowers."

Eupatorium densum Benth.

Eupatorium densum Benth., *Pl. Hartw.* 200. 1845. *Asplundianthus densus* (Benth.) King & H. Robins. *Phytologia* 30:225. 1975. TYPE: COLOMBIA. Cundinamarca: near Bogotá, without date, *Hartweg 1105* (HOLOTYPE: K; Photoholotype: GH!, NY!; Isotype: NY!; Sketch of isotype: GH!; Photoisotype: MO!).

Erect smooth shrub to 2 m high. Stems sparsely puberulent to glabrate. Leaves sessile, ovate-lanceolate, mostly 6-10 cm long, 1.5-2.5 mm wide, pinnately veined, glabrous or nearly so, the margins entire. Heads sessile and numerous in closely packed terminal corymbose panicles. Involucres 4-5 mm high, the bracts ca. 18, 3-4 seriate. Florets 5-8 per head, the corollas glabrous, ca. 3 mm long, the weakly differentiated limb ca. 1.7 mm long. Achenes ca. 2 mm long, glabrous, the pappus of 30-40 weakly barbellate bristles 2-3 mm long, the apices slender.

DISTRIBUTION (Fig. 1): Known only from the vicinity of Bogotá, Colombia at about 2700 m; May-July.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: COLOMBIA. Cundinamarca: Slopes of Salto de Tequendama, 6 Jul 1929, *Chardon 649* (GH); "Prov. de Bogotá," 2650 m, May-Jul 1855, *Triana 1230* (also number 55), NY, F (fragment from P).



Fig. 1. Distribution of *Asplundianthus* species.

Vegetatively this species is superficially similar to the poorly known *Eupatorium toroi* B.L. Robins., but lacks the petiolate, glandular punctate, leaves of the latter.

Eupatorium pseudoglomeratum Hieron. ex Sod.

Eupatorium pseudoglomeratum Hieron. ex Sod., Bot. Jahrb. Syst. 29:8. 1900.
Asplundianthus pseudoglomeratus (Hieron. ex Sod.) King & H. Robins. Phytologia 30:225. 1975. TYPE: ECUADOR. without locality, 1897, Sodiro 6/2 (Lectotype fragment and Photolectotype: [B], GH!). Three collections of Sodiro were cited in the protologue (6/2, 6/4, 6/10); collection 6/2 is selected here as the lectotype.

Weak stemmed nearly glabrate suffruticose herbs or shrubs to 2 m high. Stems puberulent, glabrate with age. Leaves mostly 4-14 cm long, 2-5 cm wide; petioles 0.8-3.0 cm long; blades ovate deltoid to ovate, trinervate from or near the base, glabrous above, puberulo-hispid beneath, the margins serrate. Heads numerous, arranged in clusters of terminal globose corymbs, the ultimate peduncles 0-1 mm long. Involucres 5-6 mm high, the bracts 12-16, 3-5 seriate, glabrous. Florets 4-7 per head, the corollas ca. 3.5 mm long, the weakly differentiated limb ca. 1.5 mm long. Achenes ca. 2 mm long, glabrous, the pappus of 40-50 sparsely barbellate bristles ca. 3 mm long.

DISTRIBUTION (Fig. 1): Known only from Colombia (?) and Ecuador, Prov. Pichincha, 2800-3000 m; January-March.

REPRESENTATIVE SPECIMENS: ECUADOR. Pichincha: ca. 3 km SW Chillogallo, ca. 10,800 ft, 17 Jan 1974, King 6510 (F); ca. 10 km W of Quito, ca. 10,000 ft, 7 Feb 1974, King 6732 (MO). Yunguillo, 2800-3000 m, 14 Mar 1987, Zak 1830 (F, MO, NY); "about Tambillo, Pifo," etc., 2000-3000 m, without date, Mille 540 (GH, MO, NY).

COLOMBIA (?): Ocana: "in cours des maisons," 3500 m, Nov 1851, Schlim 331 (F).

Eupatorium smilacinum H.B.K.

Eupatorium smilacinum H.B.K., Nov. Gen. & Sp. 4:87. 1818. [ed. folio] *Asplundianthus smilacinus* (H.B.K.) King & H. Robins. Phytologia 30:225. 1975. TYPE: COLOMBIA. Tolima: Quindio Mountains, near Alto de Guayabal & Quebrada de Toche, 1280-1830 m, without date, Humboldt & Bonpland s.n. (HOLOTYPE: P; Photoholotype: GH!, LL!, MO!).

Clambering nearly glabrous shrubs. Stems puberulent, glabrate with age. Leaves mostly 5-12 cm long, 2-5 cm wide; petioles 6-30 mm long; blades ovate

to ovate-elliptic, glabrous above and below, trinervate from or near the base, the margins dentate, sometimes coarsely so. Heads sessile and numerous, arranged in rounded corymbs, these in turn arranged in widely or divaricately branched corymbose panicles. Involucres 4-6 mm high, the bracts ca. 16, graduate, 3-4 seriate, glabrous. Disk florets 6-8 per head, the corollas glabrous, 4-5 mm long, the limb weakly defined, ca. 2 mm long. Achenes ca. 2 mm long, glabrous except for a few hispid hairs near the apex, the pappus of ca. 40-50 white sparsely barbellate bristles 4-5 mm long.

DISTRIBUTION (Fig. 1): Venezuela, Colombia, and Ecuador, montane rain forests and shrub zone (paramillo), 2100-3000 m; February-June (August).

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: ECUADOR. Napo-Pastaza: Coyuja, ca. 57 km ESE of Quito, ca. 2900 m, 21 May 1947, *Fosberg 27542* (MO).

COLOMBIA. Cauca: Moscopan, 2600 m, Mar 1943, *Kjell von Sneidern 4311* (LL); Moscopan, 2000 m, Aug 1944, *Kjell von Sneidern 4684* (LL); Mount El Trueno, 2700-3000 m, 29-30 Jun 1972, *Pennell 7519* (GH). Tolima (Quindio): Moral en el Quindio, 2100 m, Feb 1854, *Triana 1192* (GH).

VENEZUELA. Tachira: Slopes along Quebrada Agua Azul, 14 km SE of Las Delicias, 2150-2300 m, 22-23 Jul 1979, *Steyermark & Leisner 118279* (MO).

This taxon superficially resembles *Eupatorium arcuans* B.L. Robins., the latter having smaller, pubescent leaves, and capitulescences not divaricately branched.

Eupatorium stuebelii Hieron.

Eupatorium stuebelii Hieron., Bot. Jahrb. Syst. 21:329. 1895. *Asplundianthus stuebelii* (Hieron.) King & H. Robins. Phytologia 30:226. 1975. TYPE: ECUADOR. "Campamento Utanag, Valle del Río Chambo," 3045 m, Nov 1872, *A. Stuebel 272* (Lectotype: B, destroyed ?; Photolecotype: GH!, MO!, NY!). Two collections were cited in the protologue, *Stuebel 164* [from Colombia] and *Stuebel 272* [from Ecuador]; by annotation on the latter, Hieronymus clearly denoted the type intended and this was formalized by King & Robinson in their transfer of the species to *Asplundianthus*, where they lectotypified *E. stuebelii* with *Stuebel 272*).

Asplundianthus pseudostuebelii King & H. Robins. Phytologia 30:225. 1975. TYPE: COLOMBIA. Cundinamarca: ca. 15 km NNW Facativá, ca. 2330 m, 14 Jul 1965, *R.M. King, et al. 5923* (HOLOTYPE: US; Isotype: NY!).

Asplundianthus sagasteguii King & H. Robins. Phytologia 39:137. 1978. TYPE: PERÚ. Piura: Canchaque-Minas Turmalina, 2250 m, 23 Jul 1975, *Sagastegui, et al. 8273* (HOLOTYPE: US; Isotypes: F!, MO!, NY!).

Shrub or clambering vine. Stems densely tawny puberulous or sordid tomentulose. Leaves mostly 6-15 cm long, 2.5-6.0 cm wide; petioles 1-3 cm long; blades broadly ovate, trinervate from or somewhat above the base, rarely penninervate, the upper surfaces rugose and glabrate to moderately pubescent with appressed hairs, the undersurfaces pubescent with appressed hairs or densely puberulent to pilose, the margins finely crenulate to nearly entire. Heads numerous in broad rounded cymose panicles, the latter 10-25 cm across, 5-15 cm high, the ultimate peduncles mostly 0-3 mm long. Involucres 6-7 mm high, the bracts ca. 16, 3-5 seriate, graduate. Florets ca. 10 per head, the corollas glabrous, 5-6 mm long, the limb poorly differentiated, ca. 2.5 mm long. Achenes 2-3 mm long, sparsely hispidulous, atomiferous glandular, or both, rarely glabrous throughout, the pappus of 40-50 white barbellate bristles ca. 5 mm long, the apices slender.

DISTRIBUTION (Fig. 1): Colombia, Ecuador, and northern Perú, 2500-3200 m; June-September.

The name *Asplundianthus pseudostuebelii* has been applied to forms from Colombia with longer, more slender-tapering blades than is usually found. *Asplundianthus sagasteguii* is said to differ from *A. stuebelii* (Hieron.) King & H. Robins. by the "minute dense almost hyphal blackish tomentum of the leaf undersurfaces," but this is not apparent in an isotype (F); indeed, I can find no characters to distinguish material from northernmost Perú from that of Ecuador and Colombia.

REPRESENTATIVE SPECIMENS: COLOMBIA. Caldas: Salento to "Laguneta," Old Quindio Trail, 2500-3100 m, 1 Aug 1922, *Killip & Hazen 9106, 9140* (GH); "Pinares," above Salento, 2600-2900 m, 2-10 Aug 1922, *Pennell 9207, 9208* (GH, NY). Cundinamarca: sabana de Bogotá, hills of Chapinero, Jun 1923, *Pring 201* (MO). Cauca: "Calaguala," Conuco, 2500-2800 m, 14-18 Jun 1922, *Pennell 7180* (GH); "San Jose," San Antonio, 2100-2300 m, 1 Jul 1922, *Pennell 7650* (GH). Valle: Mpio. Tulua, Corr. Santa Lucia, finca San Luis, 7800 m, 22 Sep 1984, *Devia A. 716* (MO).

ECUADOR. Cañar: vicinity of Azogues, 16-17 Sep 1918, *Rose 22787* (GH, NY). Chimborazo: near Pimo, 9 Jul 1945, *Camp E-4122* (MO, NY). Pichincha: "Andes of Quito," 9000 ft, 1848, *Jameson 617* (fragment, GH); 8 km W of Aloag, 3030 m, 22 Jul 1977, *Stuessy & Jansen 4888* (TEX). Tungurahua: Cusatagua, near Ambato, Mar 1919, *Pachano 195* (GH).

PERÚ. Amazonas: Chachapoyas, 5 Mar 1901, *Mathews s.n.* (GH). Lambayeque: between Huaratara and Colaya, 2000 m, 5 Jul 1986, *Quiroz 1980* (F). Piura: Cuella del Indio (road to Huancubamba), 2800 m, 13 Sep 1981, *Lopez M. 8874* (F, MO).

Eupatorium toroi B.L. Robins.

Eupatorium toroi B.L. Robins., Contr. Gray Herb. 104:28. 1934. *Asplundianthus toroi* (B.L. Robins.) King & H. Robins., Phytologia 30:226. 1975. TYPE: COLOMBIA. Antioquia: Titiribi, ca. 50 km from Medellín, 30 Jun 1928, *Rafael A. Toro 1201* (HOLOTYPE: NY!; Fragment holotype: GH!).

Clambering shrubs. Stems densely puberulent to subglabrate. Leaves ovate elliptic to ovate lanceolate, mostly 5-10 cm long, 1.8-4.0 cm wide, pinnately veined, glabrous throughout, somewhat glandular punctate beneath, the margins entire; petioles 3-10 mm long. Heads sessile and numerous in closely packed corymbose panicles. Involucres 5-6 mm high, the bracts ca. 16, 3-4 seriate. Florets 4-6 per head, the corollas glabrous, ca. 4 mm long, reportedly "pale yellow," the limb weakly differentiated, ca. 2.2 mm long. Achenes ca. 2 mm long, sparsely hispidulous apically, the pappus of 30-40 bristles, the apices somewhat swollen and barbellate.

DISTRIBUTION (Fig. 1): north central Colombia, montane forests, ca. 1900 m; flowering May-June.

ADDITIONAL SPECIMEN EXAMINED. COLOMBIA: Antioquia: Mpio. Granada, road between San Carlos-Granada at km 24, 1900 m, 21 May 1988, *Zarucchi, et al. 6783* (MO).

Eupatorium trachyphyllum Hieron.

Eupatorium trachyphyllum Hieron., Bot. Jahrb. Syst. 36:467. 1905. *Asplundianthus trachyphyllus* (Hieron.) King & H. Robins., Phytologia 30:226. 1975. TYPE: PERÚ. Huanuco: Tambillo, *Jelski 697* (HOLOTYPE: B, destroyed?; Fragment type: GH!; Photoholotypes: GH!, TEX!; Isotype MO!).

Eupatorium scabrifolium B.L. Robins., Contr. Gray Herb., n.s. 77:36. 1926. *Asplundianthus scabrifolius* (B.L. Robins.) King & H. Robins., Phytologia 30:226. 1975. TYPE: PERÚ. Huanuco: Mito, 2745 m, 23 Jul-14 Aug 1922, *Macbride & Featherstone 1873* (HOLOTYPE: F; Photoholotypes: GH!, NY!, TEX!; Isotype GII!).

Clambering shrubs to 7 m high. Stems much branched above, densely rusty tomentulose at first but soon glabrate. Leaves 6-9 cm long, 1.5-4.0 cm wide; petioles ca. 1 cm long; blades ovate to narrowly lanceolate, subpinnately nervate, hispidulous to scabridulous, the surfaces reticulately nerved and between these many minute atomiferous glands, the margins entire or nearly so. Heads numerous in cymose panicles, the ultimate peduncles mostly 1-3 mm

long. Involucres 5-6 mm high, the bracts ca. 16, 3-4 seriate, graduate. Disk florets 5-9 per head, the corollas lilac, ca. 5 mm long, glabrous, the limb ca. 2.5 mm long. Achenes ca. 2.5 mm long, sparsely hispidulous, the pappus of 40-50 white barbellate bristles 4-5 mm long, the apices slender.

DISTRIBUTION (Fig. 1): Known only from Department of Huanuco, Perú, 1800-2800 m; May-August.

Other than the more linear lanceolate leaves of *Eupatorium scabrifolium* B.L. Robins., I can find little else to distinguish this from *E. trachyphyllum* Hieron., both occurring in the same general region. According to label data on the type of the latter, *E. trachyphyllum* is a liana up to 7 m long.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

This study is based upon about 100 specimens from the following herbaria: F, GH, LL, MO, TEX. I am grateful to Guy Nesom and Linda Escobar for reviewing the manuscript

FLORISTICS OF THREE BOGS IN WESTERN LOUISIANA

B.R. MacRoberts & M.H. MacRoberts

Bog Research, 740 Columbia, Shreveport, Louisiana 71104 U.S.A.

ABSTRACT

The floristics, species diversity, and soil characteristics of three west Louisiana bogs are described and compared with other bogs in the region.

KEY WORDS: Pitcher plant bog, hillside seepage bog, Louisiana, floristics, *Sarracenia*, Kisatchie National Forest

INTRODUCTION

In two previous papers we describe the floristic composition of four west Louisiana pitcher plant bogs (*a.k.a.*, hillside seepage bogs) (MacRoberts & MacRoberts 1988, 1990a). In the present paper we describe the floristic composition and species diversity of one pitcher plant bog and two bogs that lacked pitcher plants.

The reason we undertook this study is twofold. First, almost nothing has been published about bogs west of the Mississippi River delta (see literature in MacRoberts & MacRoberts 1988, 1990a; Nixon & Ward 1986; Bridges & Orzell 1989; Frost, *et al.* 1986). Second, we thought that there were two types of bogs in our study area: ones that lacked pitcher plants and seemed to be drier, and ones that had pitcher plants and appeared to be wetter. In other words, there appeared to be a soil moisture difference. Also, the drier bogs had extensive stands of *Ctenium aromaticum* (Walt.) Wood, a grass absent from the four very wet bogs we had studied previously.

STUDY SITES

Frog Arrow, 360A, and 360B bogs are located in the Kisatchie Ranger District of the Kisatchie National Forest, Natchitoches Parish, about 9 km east of Lotus at the headwaters of the Bayou L'Ivrogne drainage, at about 100 m above sea level. The three bogs are within a 0.7 km radius of each other.

Table 1. Soil Characteristics.

Site	Exchangeable ions (ppm)					
	pH	P	K	Ca	Mg	OM%
360A	5.3	2	31	900	14	1.1
360B	5.8	2	29	120	23	1.0
Frog Arrow	5.0	1	20	100	13	1.4

Only one of them (Frog Arrow) has *Sarracenia*. All three have *Ctenium*. Frog Arrow measures 2.4 ha; 360A measures 2.2 ha; 360B measures 0.9 ha.

Frog Arrow is a relatively flat bog with a slight slope. 360A and 360B have a greater slope, ca. 3-5 degrees. All three are surrounded by upland longleaf pine forest. 360A and 360B abut riparian woodland at their lower edge. Frog Arrow abuts riparian habitat on one side only. All three are open, with a few scattered pines and shrubs (MacRoberts & MacRoberts 1990b). All occur on Anacoco loam (fine, montmorillonitic, thermic Vertic Albaqualfs) with Malbis soil (fine loamy, siliceous, thermic Plinthic Paleudults) upslope (Martin, *al.* 1990). *Sphagnum* is present in all the bogs but is not abundant. The climate is described in our previous papers and in Martin, *et al.* (1990). All three bogs have been variously damaged by logging. All were prescribed burned in the winter (nongrowing season) of 1989-1990.

METHODS

We visited the bogs at two week intervals from April through October 1990. Voucher specimens for many of the species were collected. Rare or easily identifiable plants were not collected. We follow MacRoberts (1984, 1989) for scientific nomenclature. Soil samples taken from the upper 15 cm of each bog were analyzed by A & L Agricultural Laboratories, Memphis, Tennessee.

In order to determine species diversity we established ten one meter square plots and two twenty-five meter square plots in Frog Arrow and 360A bogs and recorded species in them every two weeks.

RESULTS

Table 1 gives soil information for the three bogs.

Table 2 lists the species found at the bogs. "F" indicates presence at Frog Arrow, "A" indicates presence at 360A, and "B" indicates presence at 360B. Absence of a letter indicates presence at all three bogs.

Table 2. Taxa present at Frog Arrow, 360A, and 360B bogs.

-
- DENNSTAEDTIACEAE – *Pteridium aquilinum* (L.) Kuhn.
 LYCOPODIACEAE – *Lycopodium alopecuroides* L., *L. appressum* (Chapm.) Lloyd & Underw., *L. carolinianum* L.
 OSMUNDACEAE – *Osmunda cinnamomea* L. (F), *O. regalis* L. (F, B).
 PINACEAE – *Pinus palustris* P. Mill., *P. taeda* L.
 AMARYLLIDACEAE – *Hypoxis rigida* Chapm.
 BURMANNIACEAE – *Burmannia capitata* (Walt.) Mart. (F, B).
 CYPERACEAE – *Carex glaucescens* Ell. (F, B), *Dichromena latifolia* Baldw. ex Ell. (F), *Eleocharis tuberculosa* (Michx.) Roem. & Schult. (F, B), *Fuirena squarrosa* Michx., *Rhynchospora chalarocephala* Fern. & Gale (F), *R. globularis* (Chapm.) Small var. *globularis*, *R. glomerata* (L.) Vahl. (F), *R. gracilentia* A. Gray (A), *R. oligantha* A. Gray, *R. plumosa* Ell., *R. pusilla* Chapm. ex M.A. Curtis (F, A), *R. rariflora* (Michx.) Ell., *Scleria ciliata* Michx. (F), *S. georgiana* Core (B), *S. reticularis* Michx.
 ERIOCAULACEAE – *Eriocaulon decangulare* L., *Lachnocaulon anceps* (Walt.) Morong.
 JUNCACEAE – *Juncus scirpoides* Lam., *J. trigonocarpus* Steud. (F).
 LILIACEAE – *Aletris aurea* Walt., *Smilax laurifolia* L., *S. rotundifolia* L. (A, B).
 ORCHIDACEAE – *Calopogon tuberosus* (L.) B.S.P., *Platanthera integra* (Nutt.) A. Gray ex Beck, *P. nivea* (Nutt.) Luer. (A), *Pogonia ophioglossoides* (L.) Juss. (F), *Spiranthes cernua* (L.) L.C. Rich. (F, A), *S. vernalis* Engelm. & A. Gray.
 POACEAE – *Andropogon gerardii* Vitman, *Andropogon virginicus* L. (F, A), *Anthaenantia rufa* (Ell.) Schultes, *Aristida virgata* Trin., *Ctenium aromaticum* (Walt.) Wood, *Dichanthelium acuminatum* (Sw.) Gould & Clark, *D. dichotomum* (L.) Gould (A), *D. scoparium* (Lam.) Gould, *Eragrostis spectabilis* (Pursh) Steud., *Muhlenbergia expansa* (Poir.) Trin., *Panicum virgatum* L., *Paspalum floridanum* Michx. (F), *Paspalum laeve* Michx., *Setaria geniculata* (Lam.) Beauv. (A), *Tridens ambiguus* (Ell.) Schultes.
 XYRIDACEAE – *Xyris ambigua* Beyr. ex Kunth, *X. baldwiniana* Schultes, *X. caroliniana* Walt., *X. difformis* Chapm. var. *curtissii* (Malme) Kral, *X. drummondii* Mälmé, *X. torta* Smith.
 ACERACEAE – *Acer rubrum* L.
 ANACARDIACEAE – *Rhus copallina* L. (F, A), *Toxicodendron radicans* (L.) Kuntze (F), *T. vernix* (L.) Kuntze (F, A).
 APIACEAE – *Eryngium integrifolium* Walt., *Oxypolis rigidior* (L.) Raf. (F), *Ptilimnium capillaceum* (Michx.) Raf. (F, B).

Table 2 (continued).

- AQUIFOLIACEAE - *Ilex opaca* Ait. (F), *I. vomitoria* Ait.
ASCLEPIADACEAE - *Asclepias longifolia* Michx., *A. obovata* Elliott (B).
ASTERACEAE - *Aster ericoides* L. (A, B), *Bigelovia nuttallii* Anderson (A), *Chaptalia tomentosa* Vent., *Coreopsis linifolia* Nutt., *Eupatorium leucolepis* (DC.) Torrey & A. Gray, *E. rotundifolium* L., *Helianthus angustifolius* L., *Heterotheca graminifolia* (Michx.) Shinnars (F, A), *Liatris pycnostachya* Michx., *Marshallia tenuifolia* Raf., *Senecio tomentosa* Michx. (A, B), *Solidago nitida* Torrey & A. Gray (A, B).
CAMPANULACEAE - *Lobelia reverchonii* B.L. Turner.
CAPRIFOLIACEAE - *Viburnum nudum* L. (F, A).
CLUSIACEAE - *Hypericum fasciculatum* Lam., *H. setosum* L. (F), *H. stans* (Michx.) Adams & Robson.
DROSERACEAE - *Drosera brevifolia* Pursh, *D. capillaris* Poir.
ERICACEAE - *Vaccinium corymbosum* L.
FABACEAE - *Tephrosia onobrychoides* Nutt.
GENTIANACEAE - *Bartonia paniculata* (Michx.) Muhl. (A), *Sabatia gentianoides* Ell.
HAMAMELIDACEAE - *Liquidambar styraciflua* L.
LAMIACEAE - *Scutellaria integrifolia* L.
LAURACEAE - *Persea borbonia* (L.) Spreng.
LENTIBULARIACEAE - *Pinguicula pumila* Michx., *Utricularia cornuta* Michx., *U. juncea* Vahl, *U. subulata* L.
LINACEAE - *Linum medium* (Planch.) Britt.
LOGANIACEAE - *Cynoctonum sessilifolium* (Walt.) St. Hil. (A), *Gelsimium sempervirens* (L.) St. Hil. (A, B).
MAGNOLIACEAE - *Magnolia virginiana* L.
MELASTOMATACEAE - *Rhezia lutea* Walt., *R. mariana* L. var. *mariana*, *R. petiolata* Walt.
MYRICACEAE - *Myrica cerifera* L. *M. heterophylla* Raf.
NYSSACEAE - *Nyssa sylvatica* Marsh.
ONAGRACEAE - *Ludwigia hirtella* Raf., *L. linearis* Walt. (A, B).
POLYGALACEAE - *Polygala cruciata* L., *P. incarnata* L. (A, B), *P. mariana* P. Mill. (A), *P. nana* (Michx.) DC. (A), *P. ramosa* Ell.
ROSACEAE - *Rubus louisianus* Berger.
RUBIACEAE - *Hedyotis uniflora* (L.) Lam. (F, B).

Table 2 (continued).

SARRACENIACEAE – *Sarracenia alata* Wood. (F).SCROPHULARIACEAE – *Agalinis purpurea* (L.) Penn., *Gratiola pilosa* Michx. (F, A).VIOLACEAE – *Viola primulifolia* L. (F, A).

* *Asclepias viridiflora* Raf. reported from Strange Road Bog (MacRoberts & MacRoberts 1988) should be *A. obovata* Elliott.

DISCUSSION

The soils of these three bogs are similar and are similar to the soils of the bogs we have studied previously except that they are, in general, a little less acidic.

We recorded 123 taxa for the three bogs, representing 80 genera and 43 families. Frog Arrow had 104 taxa; 73 genera, and 42 families. 360A had 101 taxa: 70 genera and 39 families. 360B had 92 taxa: 66 genera and 39 families. The average number of taxa for the three bogs is 99 species, which is comparable to bogs we have studied earlier and to bogs in east Texas (Nixon & Ward 1986). The three bogs had 88% of the 48 species listed by Nixon & Ward (1986) for six east Texas bogs and 85% of the 52 most prevalent species listed by Bridges & Orzell (1989) for bogs in southwestern Louisiana and southeastern Texas.

Sorensen's index of similarity (see Nixon & Ward 1986) shows that these bogs are floristically similar: Frog Arrow/360A (83), Frog Arrow/360B (84), 360A/360B (86). They are less like Middle Branch and Strange Road bogs (index of similarity in mid- to low 60's) than like Fixit (*a.k.a.* Bog Bayou L'Ivrogne) and Woodcock (index of similarity in mid- to low 70's) (MacRoberts & MacRoberts 1988, 1990a). Nonetheless, our original premise – that the three bogs in the present study would be substantially floristically different from the bogs we had studied earlier in this area – was not supported. The bogs differed primarily in the presence or absence of a few conspicuous species.

The four one meter square plots in Frog Arrow bog had from 16 to 21 species and the six one meter square plots in 360A bog had from 14 to 22 species (not counting *Sphagnum*). The average of the ten samples was 18.6 species. The two twenty-five meter square plots had 33 species (Frog Arrow) and 32 species (360A). Allen, *et al.* (1988) found about 20 species per square meter in bogs in Vernon Parish, Louisiana.

Our figures are considerably below those given by Walker & Peet (1983) for pine-wiregrass savannas in North Carolina. They found between 22 and 35

species per square meter and between 43 and 57 species per twenty-five square meters, depending on moisture and fire gradient.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Thanks are due the staff of the Kisatchie National Forest for their cooperation during the study and to Ella Edwards, Elray Nixon, Edwin Bridges, and Steve Orzell who helped us in various ways.

LITERATURE CITED

- Allen, C.M., C.H. Stagg, & S.D. Parris 1988. Analysis of the vegetation in pitcher plant bogs in two baygalls at Fort Polk in west central Louisiana. *Proc. Louisiana Acad. Sci.* 50:1-6
- Bridges, E.L. & S.L. Orzell. 1989. Longleaf pine communities of the west gulf coastal plain. *Natural Areas Journal* 9:246-262.
- Frost, C.C., J. Walker, & R.K. Peet. 1986. Fire-dependent savannas and prairies of the southeast. In: *Wilderness and Natural Areas in the Eastern United States: A Management Challenge*, eds. D.L. Kulhavy & R.W. Conner. Center for Applied Studies, School of Forestry, Stephen F. Austin State University, Nacogdoches, TX, pp. 348-357.
- MacRoberts, B.R. & M.H. MacRoberts. 1988. Floristic composition of two west Louisiana pitcher plant bogs. *Phytologia* 65:184-190.
- . 1990a. Vascular flora of two west Louisiana pitcher plant bogs. *Phytologia* 68:271-275.
- MacRoberts, D.T. 1984. *The Vascular Plants of Louisiana*. Bull. Museum of Life Sciences, No. 6, LSU-Shreveport, LA.
- . 1989. *A Documented Checklist and Atlas of the Vascular Flora of Louisiana*. Bull. Museum of Life Sciences, No. 7-9, LSU-Shreveport, LA.
- MacRoberts M.H. & B.R. MacRoberts. 1990b. Size distribution and density of trees in bogs and pine woodlands in west central Louisiana. *Phytologia* 68:428-434,
- Martin, P.G., et al. 1990. *Soil Survey of Natchitoches Parish, Louisiana*. U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Soil Conservation Service.

- Nixon, E.S. & J.R. Ward. 1986. Floristic composition and management of east Texas pitcher plant bogs. In: *Wilderness and Natural Areas in the Eastern United States: A Management Challenge*, eds. D.L. Kulhavy & R.W. Conner. Center for Applied Studies, School of Forestry, Stephen F. Austin State University, Nacogdoches, TX, pp. 283-287.
- Walker, J. & R.K. Peet. 1983. Composition and species diversity of pine-wiregrass savannas of the Green Swamp, North Carolina. *Vegetatio* 55:163-179.

TWO NEW SPECIES OF *VERBESINA* (ASTERACEAE) FROM
GUERRERO, MÉXICO

B. L. Turner

Department of Botany, University of Texas, Austin, Texas 78713 U.S.A.

ABSTRACT

Two new species of *Verbesina*, *V. chilapana* and *V. pseudovirgata*, are described from Guerrero, México. The former is related to *V. oazacana* DC., but differs in having larger heads with loose oblanceolate bracts and nearly wingless achenes; the latter is closely related to *V. virgata* Cav., but differs in having larger glabrous leaves, markedly winged stems, and shorter rays.

KEY WORDS: Asteraceae, *Verbesina*, México

Routine identification of Mexican Asteraceae has revealed the following novelties in *Verbesina*.

Verbesina chilapana B. Turner, *sp. nov.*

Verbesinae oazacanae DC. similis sed capitulis majoribus bracteis involucro laxis incohaerentibus foliaceisque et acheniis ad maturitatem sine alis differt.

TYPE: MÉXICO. Guerrero: km 69 on the Chilpancingo-Chilapa-Tlapa road, rare in a small pocket of oak-pine forest, only a few plants seen, 2100 m, 7 Nov 1990, *Jose L. Panero 2037* (HOLOTYPE: TEX!; Isotypes: MEXU, TENN).

Sparsely branched shrubs 0.5-1.0 m high. Stems densely short pubescent, narrowly winged (ca. 1 mm wide). Leaves alternate, 8-12 cm long, 3-5 cm wide; petioles 3-7 mm long; blades elliptic-ovate, widest at or near the middle, pinnately nervate, hispidulous above, densely soft pilose beneath, the margins serrulate. Heads hemispheric, 5-7 to a stem, the ultimate peduncles mostly 2-4 cm long. Involucres 1.5-2.0 cm across, the bracts subequal, triseriate, loose and foliaceous, obovate, ca. 6 mm long, 3-4 mm wide. Receptacles conical, the chaff lanceolate, stiffly acute, exceeding the florets. Ray florets ca. 32,

neuter, sterile, the ligules yellow, 4-8 mm long. Disk florets numerous, the corollas yellow, ca. 5 mm long, the lobes ca. 1 mm long. Achenes ca. 2.5 mm long, glabrous or nearly so, wingless at maturity, or seemingly so; pappus awns delicate, 1-2 mm long.

The species is most closely related to *Verbesina oaxacana* DC. and *V. auriculata* DC., both of which possess relatively large heads and alternate leaves. It differs from both in having more numerous rays, dark colored, loose foliaceous involucre bracts and smaller leaves which are softly pubescent beneath.

Verbesina pseudovirgata B. Turner, *sp. nov.*

Verbesinae virgatae Cav. sed foliis majoribus glabris ac subtiliter reticulatis in paginis infernis et caulibus valde alatis differt.

TYPE: MÉXICO. Guerrero: km 127 of the Chilpancingo-Chilapa-Tlapa road, along the road in pine-oak forest, 2080 m, 7 Nov 1990, *Jose L. Panero 2044* (HOLOTYPE: TEX!; Isotypes: MEXU, TENN).

Weak stemmed shrubs 1-2 m high. Stems pubescent with appressed minute hairs, markedly winged, rarely not. Leaves alternate or rarely opposite, 12-20 cm long, 2-5 cm wide; petioles winged throughout, or seemingly absent and the blade clasping the stem; blades obovate to oblanceolate, glabrous or nearly so, the undersurfaces finely reticulate venose, eglandular, the margins entire or nearly so. Heads numerous, arranged in stiffly erect cymose panicles, the ultimate peduncles ascending, mostly 1-4 cm long. Involucres 4-5 mm high, 2-3 seriate, the bracts subgraduate, appressed, greenish yellow. Receptacle subconical, the pales 4-6 mm long, apiculate but not recurved. Ray florets 5-8, pistillate, fertile, the ligules yellow, 2-4 mm long. Disk florets 40-60, the corollas tubular, sparsely pubescent, 3.5-4.0 mm long, the lobes ca. 0.3 mm long. Achenes ca. 2.5 mm long, 1.5 mm wide, the wings membranous, ca. 0.5 mm wide above, gradually tapering below; pappus awns equal, ca. 2 mm long.

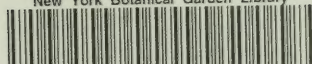
ADDITIONAL SPECIMENS EXAMINED: MÉXICO. Guerrero: Taxco, 12 Oct 1938, *Ruth Abbott 485* (GH); along trail from Taxco to Casahuates, mountains west of and above Taxco, 5800-6300 ft, 6 Nov 1949, *E. Moore, Jr. 5536* (CU).

The species superficially resembles *Verbesina virgata* Cav. but is readily distinguished by its large, nearly glabrous, finely reticulate, essentially sessile, entire leaves. It is also distinguished by its conspicuous winged stems and small ray florets. The Abbot collection, cited above, is noteworthy in having on the same sheet, two sprigs of the plant, one with opposite and the other with alternate leaves; otherwise, the two shoots are very similar.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

I am grateful to Jose Panero for calling these to my attention, to Guy Nesom for the Latin diagnoses, and to him and Linda Escobar for reviewing the manuscript.

New York Botanical Garden Library



3 5185 00288 2338

Information for Authors

Articles from botanical systematics and ecology, including biographical sketches, critical reviews and summaries of literature will be considered for publication in PHYTOLOGIA. Manuscripts may be submitted either on computer diskette, or as typescript. Diskettes will be returned to authors after action has been taken on the manuscript. Diskettes may be 5.25 inches or 3.5 inches but must be written in DOS format as flat ASCII files. Typescript manuscripts should be single spaced and will be read into the computer using a page scanner. The scanner will read standard typewriter fonts but will not read dot matrix print. Manuscripts submitted in dot matrix print cannot be accepted. Use underscore (not italics) for scientific names. Corrections made on typescript manuscripts must be complete and neat as the scanner will not read them otherwise. Language of manuscripts may be either English or Spanish. Figures will be reduced to fit within limits of text pages and therefore, should be submitted with an internal scale and have dimensions proportional to those for text pages. Legends for figures should be included in figures whenever possible. Each manuscript should have an abstract and key word list. Specimen citations should be consistent throughout the manuscript. Serial titles should be cited with abbreviations used in *Botanico Periodicum Huntianum*. References cited only as part of nomenclatural summaries should not appear in Literature Cited. Nomenclatural work should include one paragraph per basionym and must provide proper (as defined by the current *International Code of Botanical Nomenclature*) citation of sources of epithets and combinations.

Authors should arrange for two workers in the appropriate field to review the manuscript before submission. Copies of reviews should be forwarded to the editor with the manuscript. Manuscripts will not be published without review.

Cost of publication is currently \$12.00 US per page for publication without reprints. Publication with 100 reprints is provided for \$16.50 US per page, 200 reprints for \$20.00 US per page. Page charges are due with manuscript and no paper will be published before payment is received in full. Reprints must be ordered and paid for in advance. Page charges will be determined on the basis of a typescript page (single spaced, 10 points, blank line between paragraphs) with all type inside a rectangle 143 mm (horizontal) by 219 mm (vertical), not including running head and page number. Title page should include title, author(s) name(s) and address(es). Two blank lines should appear above and below section headings (Abstract, Discussion, Literature Cited, etc.) in the manuscript. No extra charge is made for line drawings provided they conform to limitations of size and proportion for normal text. Halftones require an extra charge of \$5.00 US per page.